The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,139 NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	
* L. BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† VICTORIA	6003	1500	G. F. Cain	11th ,,
L. HYDASPES	2301	500	E. Crew	18th ,,
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,003 tons, Captain G. F. Cain, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Turanto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

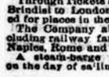
Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	25th ,,
PESHAWAR	3240	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd ,,

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 310.
,, ,, to Marseilles ,, 320, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	3011	800	30th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

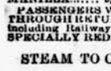
Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURLA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



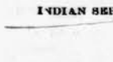
THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CARTHAGE," 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 19th November. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th October 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY.



LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
S.S. BELGRAVIA	6000	500	Capt. Boothby	19th Nov.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1887. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	1887.
CLAN MURRAY	2,109	E. Worfolk.	3rd Nov.

THIS STEAMER has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and Passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Oct. 11th, 1887.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Hon'ble and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprises all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

GAS MACHINES.

For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY. Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4 8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... ,, 2 12 ,,

F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th November 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maugrol, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 31st October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.]

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 28, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT INDENTATIONS, as our long agthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel)	15	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Christoly	..	13
5 St. Estephe	14	..
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 d oz. Quarts, Rs.	22	
,, ,, ,, 8 doz. Pints ,,	31	

TERMS—NETT CASH.

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	...
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or	,, 55 0	..
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's *Dry* Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 62 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ...
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, ..	,, 28 0
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, ..	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0 ..
Very fine ,, ,,	,, 27 0 ..
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 38 0 ..

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & G. BLANESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0	...

From MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0 ..
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0 ..
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0 ..

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

From J. BOSMEN & SOHN, WINZ.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0 ..
Chateau Roemer	,, 16 0 ...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroe's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0
F. Dussandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils	,, 25 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0
Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy	,, 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 25 0
,, ,, ,,	,, 23 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	,, 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts. Rs.	Per doz. pts Rs.
Bavarian Export Beer	6 0	3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 0	...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's ,, ,,	5 0	..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0 ..
Vino Barbera	,, 15 0 ..
Vino Grignolino	,, 15 0 ..
Kina Rossa	,, 14 0 ..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0 ..
Do. Finest	,, 18 0 ..
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0 ...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0 ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29 Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at 0 9
,, ,,	1 do. 1 0
,, ,,	2 do. 1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Re. 1 8
Do. medium size	,, 2 0	,, ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ..	,, 0 10
Young Peas	,, ..	,, 0 12
Young Carrots	,, ..	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ..	,, 0 10

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, August 28, 1887.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

bottled by
STONE & SON,
in first-rate condition.
Per doz. bots Rs. 6-4.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints ,, ,, 5 0

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest Distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
CASH PRICE, Rs. 24 per doz.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS.....from...Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES..... ,, Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE GOVERNMENT OF [illegible] STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES,	AND AT
Little Pulteney Street, LONDON.	FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET, POONA.	42 Pall Mall LONDON.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

NIGHT PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN DHARWAR AND BELGAUM.

ON and after TUESDAY the 1st November 1887, until further notice, the up train from Guntakal, Bellary, Hotgi and all intermediate stations, timed to arrive at Dharwar at 11-15 p. m., will run through to Belgaum.

A train will leave Belgaum at 7-50 p. m., and connect with the Down train which leaves Dharwar at 2-10 a. m., for Gadag, Bellary, Guntakal, Hotgi and intermediate stations.

Passengers to and from the East Deccan Line will change carriages at Gadag.

	P.M.		P.M.
Dharwar ....Dep.	11-35	Belgaum ....Dep.	7-50
	A.M.		A.M.
Belgaum ....Arr.	6-3	Dharwar ....Arr.	1-55

W. P. WILKINSON,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 22nd Oct. 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising if their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	26 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	39 0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	34	0 18 8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27	0 14 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	19	0 ...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

LADIES
ARRIVING
FROM
EUROPE

FOR obtaining ENTIRE OUTFITS Suitable for India, STYLISH PERFECT FIT, and QUALITY combined with MODERATE PRICES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
ESPLANADE HOTEL
TO
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST.

BEGS to inform his Patrons and Constituents in Bombay, the Mofussil and throughout India, that he has now removed his

LAMP WAREHOUSE

from No. 28, MEDOWS STREET, to LARGER and more COMMODIOUS Premises,

NO. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,

(Opposite the Frere Fountain)

where, with the vastly increased accommodation afforded by these Premises, he is better prepared to execute all Orders with greater facility and despatch. His long experience in the Lamp business will enable him to give to his Patrons the best attention to all their requirements in this line.

R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST.
NO. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY,
LATE No. 28, Medows Street.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY. — Regent House, SIMLA.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

OUR
LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case ... ... Rs. 50
,, Gold Hunting Keyless Case ... ... ,, 65
,, Gold Half-Hunting ,, ,, ... ,, 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. — POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION.
"COMFORT WITH PRECISION."
HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED
SHIRTS!!

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT=TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE ON V. P. PARCELS.

		Rs.			Rs.
SHIRTS	Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SHIRTS	Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	each 8 / 3 for 23
SHIRTS	Best White, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS	Best Wove Flannel, all the new colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each 9 / 3 for 26
SHIRTS	Best White, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	SHIRTS	Silk and Wool, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each 9-8 / 3 for 28
SHIRTS	Superfine White Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, and Cuffs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	Cricketing or Boating, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar and Pocket	each 9 / 3 for 26
SHIRTS	French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30	SHIRTS	Twill Gauze Llama, Cream, White, and Fancy Stripes, Soft and Elastic	each 9 / 3 for 26
SHIRTS	Oxford Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	Spun Silk, Soft Twilled Cream, Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each 12-8 / 3 for 36

Our New Catalogues on Application.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.
TOOTH PASTE,
PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS AND STROPS,
POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS

SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES, AERATED WATERS, &c., &c.,

BY

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.

DRESSES.

CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING.
Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
TULLE BALL DRESSES.
Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8, 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE, MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE'—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager.....Mr. H. STANLEY.
GREAT BILL FOR THIS SATURDAY!
SATURDAY LAST NIGHT.
Will the inhabitants of Bombay and Suburbs please read the following, and remember
THIS SATURDAY,
Under most Distinguished Patronage,
HARRY STANLEY'S
YOUTHFUL
OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTOMIME COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 29TH OCT.,
On account of great success, by special desire,
STRUCK OIL.
REMEMBER SATURDAY NIGHT,
One of the best Entertainments now before the public. Rest assured that you will be amply remunerated for your attendance under any circumstances or any distance, upon the Performance of this Talented Company.
SATURDAY } Come and see your Favourites.
SATURDAY } Remember Everybody's Going.
SATURDAY } Friends, thanks for your kind Patronage.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Soldiers in uniform, half price to second and third seats only.
Box Office now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where seats can be secured for any night during the season.
Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9 sharp.
Wigs supplied by Pymm Williams & Co., the noted Wig-makers and Make-up Articles, 5, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

I BEG to notify the fact that I have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED in MADRAS the Firm of LEIGHTON & COMPANY, Merchants and Agents.
D. E. W. LEIGHTON.
Madras, October 24, 1887.

TO BE LET, from 1st of November next, a very commodious and airy FIRST FLOOR, in the Fort. It is entirely open to the westerly sea breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the work of certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the KITCHEN at Government House, Malabar Point, on FRIDAY, the 4th proximo. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Undersigned.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, October 28, 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., required by the Company during twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1888.
Tenders which must be on the Company's Form Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p. m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 16th November, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples of the Articles seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent reserves the right to accept one or more items without reference to other items in the same tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th October, 1887.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—
By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1887 of OYER AND TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Twenty-first day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 25th day of October, 1887.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.
A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity:—
They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore clay;
They are not reduced in value by admixture of inferior materials;
They are made on a large scale by far and away the best roofing material made or sold in this line;
They are thoroughly dried and compressed that they may keep out rain and damp, and are artistic, elegant and cheap;
They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against all imitations.
Illustrated List and every other information apply to
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m., (local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (local time), of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1888-89.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

For Aden Commissariat.

Aden..	Cattle & Sheep for Slaughter.	Under Schedule No. 1.	Tenders to be received on 4th November 1887.	
	Beef & Mutton.	Do No. 2.	Do.	do.
	Drawing, Covering & Distributing Water.	Do. No. 6.	Do.	do.
	Stationery & Book-binding.	Do. No. 13.	Do.	do.
Aden & Comt. Store-keeper	Firewood & Charcoal.	Do. No. 19.	Do.	9 do.
General, Bombay.	Limejuice, Crockery and China-ware.	Do. No. 21.	Do.	8 do.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Aden & Comt. Storekeeper	Mutton, Provisions, water, & Miscellaneous Articles	Do. No. 1. Perim	Do. 4 do.
	Do. do.	Do. No. 2. Zaila	Do. do.
	Do. do. do.	Do. No. 3, Berbera	Do. do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 1888-89.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay	Covering, Dammering & Packages and Drawing of Porter.	Under Schedule No. 11.	Tenders to be received on 1st Nov. 1887.	
	Hired Boat tonnage Sea and Land Carriage.	Do. No. 23	Do.	do.
	Tonnage on Country Craft and Sea and Land Carriage from Bombay to Kingorla, Mandvi, Persian Gulf &c.	Do. No. 23 & 24 amalgamated.	Do.	do.
	Hired Bhegaries and Hamaliage.	Do. No. 36	Do.	do.
Kurrachee....	Covering, dammering packages &c.	Do. No. 11	Do.	2 do.
Poona	Steam Coal, English, for Bombay.	Do. No. 25	Do.	do.
Kurrachee ...	Tinning Cooking utensils and Stationery and Bookbinding.	Do. No. 12	Do.	4 do.
	Cattle & Sheep for Slaughter and Beef and Mutton.	Do. No. 13	Do.	do.
Bombay		Do. Amalgamated (No. 1) and 14.	Do.	do.
Poona				
Ahmednuggur				
Mhow				
Nusserabad ..	Purchased of			
Neemuch	Litter of Transport & Slaughter Cattle.	Do. No. 15	Do.	8 do.
Kurrachee ...				
Hyderabad ...				
Deesa	Gin, Champagne	Do. No. 26	Do.	do.
Ahmedabad ..	Limejuice, &c.			
Jubbulpore ...	Tapioca, Sago, &c.	Do. No. 27	Do.	do.
	Firewood and Charcoal.	Do. No. 28	Do.	9 do.
	Coffee.	Do. No. 29	Do.	do.

Tenders for the purchase of tiller under Schedule No. 15 and Cattle, Sheep, Beef and Mutton under amalgamated Schedule No. 16 and 14 will not be received at Poona.
The Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, will also receive Tenders for the supply of Steam Coal under Schedule No. 25 required for the Government Bakeries at Poona and Kurrachee.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Jubulpore & Sagor	Cattle & Sheep for Slaughter and Beef and Mutton.	Under amalgamated Schedules No. 10 & 14	Tenders to be received on 4th Nov. 1887.	
Jubulpore & Pachmari ...				
Bombay and Deolalee				
Satara				
Poona for Sondhurst ...				
Deesa ..... Abu.				
Mhow ..... Indore.				
Assirgha				
Mhow				
Nusseerabad ..				
Taraghur				

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeping. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Our veterinary commission is to enable buying and selling of horses to meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, single, Rs. 15; double Rs. . The Horse's coming Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every other of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, instead of MONDAY, the 31st October, 1887, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, of passing the following special resolutions:—
The following clause be added after clause 9 of the Articles of Association, viz:—
"9 A. That the Company may from time to time in general meeting divide the original or increased Capital of the Company or any part thereof by subdivision of its shares or any of them into shares of smaller amount than the existing shares of the Company for the time being."
In consequence of the above addition the following addition will have to be made in Article 10 after the words "consolidation of Capital" or division of Capital by subdivision of shares" should be added and Article 16 should be omitted.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER, TH CKERSEE, MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 28th October 1887.

NEW STATIONERY,
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick.....	8	0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue...	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo.....	7	0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo.....	5	3	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick ...	5	0	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3	4	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2	8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality.....	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet.....	1	8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper...	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID,			
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octave of same quality ...	1	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3	12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	4	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above.....	1	12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	"

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match.....	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted.....	0	12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	"

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD
COMPETITION.
PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
Rs. 1,000
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED
ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,
TO THOSE HOLDERS OF
WATERBURY WATCHES
PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 or 1887 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld. BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	... ...	Rs.	500
2nd "	... ...	"	200
3rd "	... ...	"	100
20 Prizes	... ...	"	10 each

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made Machinery, by

Simple in Construction,

Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERUS* SWITZERLAND

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market or 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; h will give no guarantee nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"
JUBILEE PUZZLE
Price one Anna.

May be had of all our Agents for the Watch. Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross. 140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in a plain env lope, free. The Marston Remedy Co. 319, High Holborn, London, W.C.

TO LET, AT MADRAS,

IN a Business Locality, on the Mount Road, a large Hall with Front and Back Verandahs and Private Room, forming the Upper portion of a Spacious Building next to G. D'Angelis' Confectionery Establishment, well adapted for a place of business. Situation Central. Measurement:—Hall (boarded) 71' 10" × 30'. Front Verandah 39½" × 8." Back Verandah 60' × 17.' Private Room 31½" × 9. Apply to E. DE COSTA, 179, Mount Road, Madras.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!

ON and after 25th October 1887, we shall SELL OFF WITHOUT RESERVE for (15) days at very low prices, all sorts of coloured cloth, Silk, Satin, Velvetin, Fancy Plush, Silk Muslin, Silvery Grenadine, Tartatan, Nunsveiling, Serge, Gloves, Stockings, Fans, Stays, Feathers, Straw Hats, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
Don't miss this golden oppertunity.
CALLIAN MOTI & Co.,
Bombay.

TO LET,—The well-known BUNGALOW at Matheran, known as the Paradise Lodge, commanding a most charming view and consisting of four bed and six bath Rooms, a large Drawing Room and a Dining Room. The year before last occupied by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Rent Moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY WAJID ALI SHAH, KING OF OUDH, deceased.

ALL Persons having Claims against the above Estate are required to submit them to the Undersigned within a period of two months from this date, after which no Claims whatever will be entertained.
Persons indebted to the Estate are also required to pay the same due by them to the Undersigned forthwith.
By order of the Governor-General in Council,
W. F. PRIDEAUX, Lieut-Colonel,
Agent to the Governor-General in Council.
Under Act No. XIX. of 1857.
8, Sudder Street, Calcutta, 24th October 1887.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.
JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(a) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (b) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on the 21st day of November 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To consider the future management of the Company, and, if thought expedient, to appoint new Secretaries, Managers and Agents in the place of Messrs. R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND Co., whose Agency ceases in connection.
2. To pass special Resolutions making the necessary consequential alterations in the Company's Memo. and Articles of Association.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES CHEETHAM,
Acting Secretary and Agent.
Dated the 22nd day of October, 1887.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.
THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and on all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, tone the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Almere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; HALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be misled by persons selling "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for and accept no other but DR. DE ROOS "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS "Renal Pills."
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

HATS DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townsend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	9	8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	"	9	8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	"	9	8
"Dan," the present style do. do.	"	9	8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	"	9	8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	"	9	0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	"	16	8
Drab Shell do.	"	12	8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	"	4	8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	"	2	8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	"	4	8
The Borrohel Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples ..... from	"	5	0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.
Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.
Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

GRIFFITHS'
"PYRODENE,"
FIRE PROOF PAINT AND
FIRE PROOFING LIQUID.

The only reliable Fireproofing for
WOOD, CANVAS, MUSLIN, PAPER, &c.

See Professor Watson Smith's report on fireproofing in the *Times* of 9th, 12th, and 13th Sept. 1887.
These paints were used throughout the Manchester Exhibition in preference to any other and certified by the Chemical Section of Owen's College, Manchester, as the most effective in the market.
Theatres, Hotels, Public Offices, Houses, &c., can be decorated to any taste owing to the many tints that can be produced.
It is a Fire-resisting and Decorative Medium combined, and the only one in the market.
Where this Paint is used, Insurance Companies considerably reduce the premiums.
Sole Manufacturers—GRIFFITHS BROS. & Co., 9, New Broad St., London, England.
Agent in Calcutta. A 1, M. Moncrieff, Great Eastern Hotel.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.
A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.
The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.
Every Bedrooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.
The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.
Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.
For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government, and other Offices.
Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.
Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day Cook's coupons accepted.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.]

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King-Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

| | | |

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Victoria Gardens, B. B. & C. I Vols, 5-30 p.m.
Fifes and Drums, Esplanade Bandstand, E. Y. Regt. 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Shajehan (s), from Coast and Calcutta. Yesterday :—I. M. S. Canning, from Karachi ; and Java (s), Buseh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Paohumba (s), for Coast and Karachi ; Dunedin (s), and Olympia (s), Calcutta ; and Cathay (s), London, &c.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th October 1887 was 66,284 maunds, and in money Rs. 12,782.

ROHILLAS AS THIEVES.—On Sunday last, 7 Rohillas knowing that the family had gone to see a drama at Konari well, scaled the wall of a rich merchant's house in Somasundra Moodaliar's Street. They ran away leaving a ladder behind at the noise made by the people returning from the play. The matter was at once reported to the police.—*Deccan Times.*

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens at 5-30 p.m., (local time) :—

Quadrille	Chaine de Fleurs	Faust.
Fantasia	Impromtu	E. Villiers.
Waltz	Fleurs de Printemps	Bousquet.
Cavatina and Finale	Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
Waltz	Corpsball Tanza	Gungil.
Galop	Imer Fidel	Likeff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DRUMS 2ND EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes, 2nd Batalion East Yorkshire Regiment, at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 5-30 p.m.

March	Portsmouth	Keech.
Schottische	Pretty Lips	McKeown
Polka	Kissi Kissi	Keech.
Valse	Estella	Desblins.
Bugle March		Cubis.
Quadrille	Old Memories	Gregory.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rukhunbee woman, aged 25 years. Deceased was a married woman and lived with her father at Falkland Road. She came to Bombay from Satara about a year ago to be confined ; since then she had been ailing and could not return to her husband. On Thursday, about noon, she was found suffering from the effects of opium, which she stated she had taken as she was tired of her illness. She was removed to the hospital, where she died two hours after admission. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.—At Mr. Justice Bayley's bungalow yesterday, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, on behalf of Sunkapa, a Jamadar of the 17th Regiment N. I., applied that his client be admitted to bail. The accused has been committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in respect of the death of Viaram Dinkar, a native policeman, who was seriously assaulted on the 1st instant, near the Carnac Bridge ; and the committing Magistrate, Mr. Ryan, had refused bail on his behalf. His Lordship directed that the accused be admitted to bail in his own recognizances for Rs. 2,000, and two sureties for Rs. 2,000 each.

A GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Ryan heard a case in which Mahomed Khojah Mahomed was charged by Inspector Wilson with causing grievous hurt to a Mogul lad, named Goolam Mahomed Ali, by means of an instrument. The latter, it was stated, had been employed by the accused when he first came to Bombay. About a week ago he left and sought employment elsewhere, refusing to return though the accused had threatened to kill him. Two days ago he saw him on a verandah and rushed at him and struck him on the leg. The complainant ran away and two townsmen attempted to seize the accused, who struck them also. He was, however, eventually arrested by two policemen. Mr. Ryan passed a sentence of six months' hard labour.

ASSAULT.—Nagoo Yellappa and Shaik Lall Shaik Emamm were yesterday charged by Constable Parker, before Mr. Doabhoy Framjee, with being drunk and voluntarily causing hurt to Ahmed Nussib by assaulting him with a stick on Thursday night at Grant Road. While the complainant, Ahmed Nussib, was passing along Grant Road at about 9 o'clock on Thursday night he saw the two accused quarrelling with a woman, suddenly they turned round, seized the complainant, knocked him down and No. 1 inflicted several blows with a stick on his person. A police sepoy came up and arrested the two accused, and removed the complainant to the J. J. Hospital. The two accused were convicted and fined Rs. 15 each with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Inspector Wilson charged Jala Amir, a Hindoo, before Mr. Ryan yesterday with stealing a gold earring, the property of a Hindoo named Jamal Kastoor. The latter, it appeared from his statement, was lying asleep on the verandah of his shop yesterday morning. He was awakened by feeling some one touching his ear, and then saw the accused running away. On pursuing and arresting him he found that he had a portion of his earring in his hand, the rest being still in the ear. The accused admitted that he cut off the earing with a pair of scissors which he threw away. Pleading guilty to the charge, the prisoner was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.—Mr. Ryan also sentenced another Hindoo, named Hurgovan Eshwer, to the same term of imprisonment. The accused was employed by a goldsmith, whom he robbed of a gold chain and Rs. 10 in silver.

A LAZY FIREMAN.—Mr. Ryan yesterday fined Mr. Fraser, Chief Engineer of the s. s. St. Bernard, Rs. 15 for assaulting Thomas Carr, a trimer on the same ship. The latter, it appeared, left some work undone when his watch was concluded and went to sleep in a bunker. Mr. Fraser, finding the work unfinished, called for Carr and in doing so did use foul language. Carr came out of the bunker apparently objecting to the terms used and showed "fight." Mr. Fraser resented this attitude and knocked Carr down before he could do anything and followed up with a succession of kicks and blows. The cook, who was in the alley-way, witnessed the assault and interfered. Carr had been sentenced to fourten days for disobeying a lawful command. Mr. Ryan now regretted that the assault had not been brought to his notice before, as the knowledge of it certainly would have mitigated his sentence. He now ordered that as Carr had been in custody since Tuesday, he would only give him one day more. He advised Captain Young to pay Carr up as he adhered to be a nuisance in the ship.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY.—The Consulting Engineer Colonel Smith has reported that the Permanent-way of the Nizam's State Railway in excellent order throughout ; the six bolt fishplate appears almost to obviate the jar at the joints, and except on the black cotton banks during the rains as at time of inspection, can time is fit for almost any speed. The banks and cuttings have been well maintained. It is noticeable that hardly any of the latter have, or require, lining to the side drains. At 169-5 mileage a bank has been raised to meet spill from tank, and at mileage 192-5 a causeway has been laid in to meet flood from breached tanks. But more stone is needed at foot of slope. The bridge and the small culverts were examined, but in none of them did the bed stones or arch stones appear shaken. Some had been pointed up since the previous inspection with cement, and seem to look the neater for it. As to the station buildings, the ticket offices have been paved with stone. Some of the Station Master's houses are being retiled with Europe tiles, and lines are being built at convenient distances apart for the accommodation of the gang-men. At Raighur station a short temporary platform has been erected for the use of officials. If the station is used for the public, the ground serving for a platform, the length of a train should be brought up to rail level, and the short timber platform should be ramped. Regarding sanitation, at one station no sweeper is kept ; unless one is kept, he thinks that the urinal should be closed. The remarks under this head on the Wadi-Secunderabad section apply to this line also. This section of the line is thoroughly well maintained and in excellent order. The accommodation offered to the public appears sufficient for the time. Staff quarters are being added as required. The whole length of the line 208 miles is now maintained by one Resident Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, seven Inspectors and gangmen, including Maistries and Keymen, amounting to 2½ men per mile, with extremely satisfactory results.

A DACOITY AT KHANDWA.—A daring dacoity has recently been committed in the house of a respectable family at Khandwa, in which ornaments to the value, as is alleged, of about Rs. 1,500 have been robbed. The house is situated on a bank of a nalla on the outskirts of the town, affording good facilities for ingress and egress from without. Some time before, and within our recollection, another burglary of the same description and from the same direction was committed on the same house, when it was in the occupation of another person. Yet curiously enough the man owning such valuable jewels and property has been quietly living there without taking the least precaution or making the smallest safeguard against the repetition of such nefarious attacks. On the night of the 12th instant, a gang of dacoits, some eight in number, entered the house along the passage indicated above, and came to the very room where the females were sleeping. The owner of the house, Mr. Gopal Ron Sahasrabuhe, one of the stoutest-looking and most robust-built men, was keeping awake in a room in the varandah outside and was alarmed at the thieves' entrance into the house by the noise inside and by the cries of the females. A servant also was with him at the time. He spent however some time in lighting up his lamp and took some time also in getting the room in the occupation of the females unfastened from inside. Accompanied by his servant with the lamp he came upon the scene, and found that the robbers were struggling with his females, trying to strip off the ornaments from their person. It appears that in the confusion of the moment, he lost all presence of mind, raised no alarm in time to call his neighbours, and actually helped the thieves, hitherto groping in the dark, by the light of his own lamp to effect their purpose more conveniently and sooner than they otherwise could have done. One of the females was bodily conveyed a considerable distance from the room where she was sleeping, by the dacoits, and there the ornaments were leisurely removed from her body. The case is now under *challan* and all the suspected persons have been arrested.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE TARDEO ASSAULT CASE.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY yesterday gave his reasons for deciding to refuse to grant any further process in the Jussawalla assault case. Mr. Hemming was present on behalf of the applicants, the sons of Mr. Cowasjee Jussawalla whose case against the same persons, Mr. Frederic Arhle and seven others was dismissed.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey said that in this case Frederic Arhle and seven others were charged by Dadabhoy Cowasjee Jussawalla with severe assault and battery as described in an information dated 6th October 1887. The present complainant was the son of Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla, who prosecuted a similar application in August. Both informations related to what was substantially the same assault, which was stated to have taken place in Mr. Jussawalla's house in Tardeo on the night of Saturday, 6th August. Cowasjee's information referred to another assault on the 3rd August. In respect of this assault a cross summons against Cowasjee was taken out by Mr. Frederic Arhle. The inquiry into Cowasjee's complaint regarding the two assaults came to a sudden conclusion. The complainant, who was present in court, that day and deliberately walked out of court bringing it, as it appeared to him, to a summary conclusion. Under these circumstances he had no alternative but to acquit the accused. Cowasjee's case being thus disposed of, his two sons applied through their solicitor for process on additional informations, on precisely the same facts which had already been the subject of inquiry. Bearing in mind all the circumstances under which Cowasjee's case had come to a conclusion his worship felt doubtful at the time whether Cowasjee's sons ought to be permitted to file their informations against Arhle and his companions. There were both technical and substantial objections to the course proposed and it seemed to his worship that an application of the sons for permission to file fresh informations after their father had voluntarily abandoned the inquiry, involved a distinct kind of issue. In order to ascertain as far as possible, the real facts of the case he considered it necessary under the circumstances to hold a careful preliminary inquiry and to give Frederic Arhle and one of his companions, an opportunity of giving their version of the alleged assault. That inquiry combined with the evidence which had been given in Cowasjee's case had satisfied the Court that apart from all technical objections there was no ground whatever, on the merits of the case, for allowing Cowasjee's two sons to take further criminal proceeding in this matter, to harass Arhle and his companions. The story of Cowasjee and his two sons seemed to his Worship manifestly false as regarded some of the details. He did not believe the alleged motive of the assault and he did not believe that twenty or 25 Europeans were engaged in it, but inclined to credit what Mr. Shiller and Mr. Arhle had stated, namely that there were only six or seven of them. It was admitted by both sides that armed purdasees were present on the 6th August. Cowasjee stated that they were employed by the family as they apprehended being assulted by Arhle and his companions and the latter said that the purdasees had been deliberatey employed to assault them, and the affray was caused by them. His Worship was clearly of opinion that the employment of the purdasees was, under the circumstances most improper and an objectionable proceeding. If the Jussawalla family had feared an assault, their proper course was to apply for the protection of the court, and as an intentional omission to take this legal and proper course and take the responsibility of employing armed purdasees on their private premises they had placed themselves entirely in the wrong. They were themselves chiefly responsible for the subsequent affray, which was certain to occur under the circumstances. His worship did not believe for a moment that Cowasjee had employed the purdasees for *bona fide* purposes at all. He thought that it was probable they were deliberately employed to provoke an assault as it was stated they were well aware that an assault was expected. His worship expressed the opinion that as Arhle and his companions had been assauted by the purdasees they were entitled to use their legal right of self defence and if Cowasjee and his sons were assaulted in the affray, provoked by their own action, they had no cause of complaint. After referring to the legal grounds on which he based his decision: his worship concluded by observing that Cowasjee and and his sons might lay an action for damages in a Civil Court, but he was clearly of opinion after the inquiry he had held, they had no grounds for proceeding in a Criminal Court, and unless directed to do soby a higher Court he could not entertain their application.

Mr. Homming desired the Magistrate to modify some portions of his decision referring to the sudden conclusion which Cowasjee's case came to. He intimated that the matter was going before the High Court.

The Magistrate refused to modify his decision.

A DIAMOND STORY.

SOME time ago, prior to his departure for England, Sir Salar Jung gave to one of his servants a present of some diamonds. About two weeks ago, the servant, whose name is Amgerbux Hossainbux was arrested in the streets of Bombay trying to dispose of those and rather he had pawned them with a Jeweller for Rs. 12, and the latter, suspecting something wrong, informed the police, who took Hoosainbux into custody. When he was questioned where and from whom he obtained the diamonds, which were very valuable ones, he told the police all sorts of absurd stories, one being that he found them on a road in Indore. This being manifestly most improbable, it was suspected that he had stolen the diamonds. The matter was then placed in the hands of a detective named Mulahrao. Hoosainbux still persevered in prevaricating, but during the inquiries which progressed, a servant, at present in the service of Sir Salar Jung recognised him. The matter was reported to Sir Salar, who at once remembered having presented the gems to Hoosainbux. The latter had been charged before Mr. Ryan with having these diamonds in his possession, it being reasonably suspected that they were stolen or fraudulently obtained. A letter from Sir Salar, stating the real facts, of the case, satisfied Mr. Ryan and immediately obtained the discharge of the man, who it appears, was afraid, for no assignable reason, of being sent back in custody to Hyderabad if he exculpated himself by telling the truth. Mr. Ryan discharged him yesterday without any comment. The jeweller, it appear, has sold the diamonds for Rs. 200.

THE TROOPSHIP MALBAR.

THE homeward bound second troopship Malabar leaves Bombay to-day for Portsmouth, *via* Suez Canal, under the command of Captain A. D. Fanshawe. She takes home the 12th (Madras) Lancers and other delails, both invalids and in health, drawn from regiments serving in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies. These number altogether, 40 officers, 16 ladies, 12 children, 1,032 rank and file, 48 women, and 89 children. The families of officers and men were brought to Bombay by extra troop-train, yesterday morning, from Bangalore and Deolali, and landed at the Sassoon Dock ; the remainder of the troops will arrive and land at the same place early this morning. The battalion of the 12th Lancers which is of the strength of 13 officers and 399 N. C. rank and file, and which was stationed at Bangalore, made a halt at Poona, previous to its departure for Bombay, on the 26th and the 27th inst. The number of invalid drafts on board are 147. The names of the commissioned officers, &c., on board are :—

Col the Hon W J Stewart, 12th Lans ; Col J Haughton, Bl R A ; Surg-Major T W O'Brien, Med Staff ; Major G W Mansel Playdell, 12th Lancs ; Capt and Bd-Major J S M Hamilton, Bl Staff Corps ; Major C H H Maune, Bl R A ; Surg E J E Risk, Med Staff ; Capt J D Kirwan, R A ; Capt and Paymaster R Sawyer, 12th Lans ; Capts J H C Harrison, R E, E R Scott, Leicester Regt, T D Lumley, 2nd Middlesex. W J Rant, 12th Lans, J D Worlledge, Bl Staff Corps, W de B Hatton, Seaforth Highdr, F J Mansell, Oxfordshire Regt, and W H Thackwell, Hampshire Regt ; Capt and Adjt A J Churchill, 12th Lans ; Capts E T C Bower, Oxford L I, E Ditmas, 9th Dn Guards, P J Atherton, 12th Lans ; J L C Acton, Connaught Rangers, and G B Smith, Bo R A ; Lieut D A B Preston, Bl R A ; Riding-master F Shearme ; Lieuts A S Ralli, R G Broadwood, 12th Lancs, E J Carter, Staff Corps, H H MacFarlane, Scottish Rifles, and M Westropp, 12th Lancs ; Riding-master T Graham, 7th Hus ; Lieuts T Capper, E Lanc Regt, J Knowles, Rl Irish Regt, E C Foster, 2nd Rl Fus, J R Lonne, 6th Dn Guards, J M Gordon, 12th Lans, E W R Holt, Mad Staff Corps, W J Rennie, 12th Lans, and H H Wilson, Rl Bde ; 2nd Lieut J O Johnson, 12th Lans ; Mrs Boileau, wife of Surg-Major J P H Boileau, Bl Med Staff ; Mrs Kelly, wife of Lieut F H Kelly, R E, and sister ; Mrs Paynder, wife of Capt C E Paynder, Mad Staff Corps ; Master Waite, son of Hon Capt W J Waite ; and child of Captain S C F Peile.

THE *Deccan Times* says :—"It has been rumoured in some circles that Nawab Asman Jah did not approve of the Nizam's offer. This is a tistake. So much did he approve of the Nizam's desire to shew his loyalty, that he was prepared to help from his own private treasury should it have been necessary."

THE medals and diplomas of the late Indo-Colonial Exhibition have at length been distributed. The medals are smaller than those which commemorated our Calcutta Exhibition They bear on this obverse the bust of the Prince of Wales, whose well-known features are reproduced with extreme fidelity. The reverse shows the title of the Exhibition, surrounded by an exquisitely modelled wreath of oak leaves. "The diploma" (says a contemporary) "is a more ambitious but a less successful performance. It is printed in harmonious colours, and pourtrays the atrium of a classical palace. Here is seated Britannia, clad in a light-blue peplum, and armed with her legendary trident, but minus the helmet with which she is usually depicted. Her attendant nymphs typify the national industries ; while the Colonies, under the guise of lovely girls, are advancing to do homage to their tutelary genius. India occupies the place of honour ; but the effect of a comely face and a harmonious costume is lessened by the caroless drawing of the extremities, which convey the impression that our guardian angel is suffering from elephantisis. The representatives of our other dependencies are better executed, and the various types of female beauty they display do credit to the painter's invention. But the artistic *ensemble* is sadly marred by the anachronism of a steamer in the background : while the close proximity of an iceberg to the black but comely maiden who personifies our African possesions causes an involuntary shudder in the spectator.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE third quarterly meeting of the Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Captain Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were present :—Colonel G L C Merewether, Lieutonant-Colonel A B Portman, Captains G W Martin and H O Selby, Sir F H Souter, the Hon Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Drs J Arnot, Thomas Blaney, P C D Souza, G Waters, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Messrs. J P Cornforth, J R Duxbury, A M Gubbay, H R King, E F Underwood, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhai Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Bamjee, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rehemabuai Allana, Shivjee Dharmajee, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and Vandravandas Purshotumdas.

THE PURCHASE OF LAND AT PINJRAPOLE.

The debate on the purchase sanctioned by the Town Council of Mr. Mulji Bhowanidass' land at Pinjrapole, at nearly Rs. 100 per square yard, was resumed. The meeting had before it a motion by Mr. K. N. Kabraji, stating that the price paid for the land was excessive and not commensurate with the improvement sought to be effected by the purchase, and expressing the opinion that in future cases of proposals for street improvement involving a heavy outlay of money, it would be a better course to submit them to the Corporation before the Town Council had accorded to them their final sanction. To this proposition an amendment was moved by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, simply recording the papers relating to the question.

Captain Selby moved an amendment, saying that he could not vote for Mr. Kabraji's motion, because he thought that, however little the mover had intended his proposition, it would really amount, to a certain extent, to a censure on the Town Council. The speaker entirely agreed with Major Martin that if he were on the Town Council, and anything in the nature of the motion were passed on that body, he should deem it his duty to resign. He should not be a party to passing anything like a vote of censure on the Town Council, unless he was persuaded of two things—in the first place, that they had done wrong, and in the second place, that they had done it consciously or through idleness. For his part, he did not think there was even an error of judgment on the part of the Town Council. But assuming that it was an error, it was made in perfect good faith. He did not even see his way to voting for Mr. Javerilal's amendment, which the speaker thought was too curt. He therefore moved another amendment that the Corporation, though not altogether satisfied about the wisdom of the purchase of the land at the price that had to be paid for it, yet recognizing that the Town Council had acted in good faith and to the best of their ability, did not desire to proceed further in the matter, and accordingly recorded the papers.

Mr. M. H. Hakim seconded the amendment.

Dr. DeSouza said there could be no question that the Corporation possessed the undoubted and sovereign right under the law of enquiring into and discussing any reasonably objectionable action of the Town Council and placing on record their opinion of it. But he would certainly pause and consider well and long before he committed himself to the repression of an opinion one way or the other It seemed to him that Mr. Kabraji had failed to make out a case for the adoption of his Resolution, which was virtually a vote of censure and want of confidence in the conduct of the Town Council in the matter of the purchase of the land at Pinjrapole. What were the circumstances of the case ? The Municipal Commissioner, over vigilant in improving the City and its roads when opportunity offered, had availed of it in this instance by proposing to the Town Council the purchase of the corner land of Mr. Mulji's property to improve what undoubtedly was a very busy, narrow, insanitary and congested locality at the point at which it was obtainable. The Town Council on a due consideration of the recommendation approved of it and negotiated the purchase, which was now past recall. It has been abundantly shown that the present market value of land at this locality varies from Rs. 94 to Rs. 140 per square yard, and this although high is the present rate agreed to take. The Council had from Mr. Mulji 160 square yards at Rs. 100 per yard, the rate which Mr. Mulji himself had paid for it.

The Chairman said the actual price paid for the land was Rs. 85 per square yard, exclusive of law charges.

Dr. De Souza said that in that case it was Rs. 15 less than was generally supposed, and that circumstance made his case all the stronger in favour of the Town Council. It seemed to him that the improvement was very desirable, and the price paid for it, though high, was the present market price of land in that locality.

Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia did not think the pressure of the crowd could be relieved in the locality by the improvement which had received the sanction of the Town Council. If Mr. Mulji made the mistake of buying the land at a very high price, it would be foolish on anyone's part to take over the land from him at the same price. (Laughter.) The Town Council had acted, no doubt, in good faith ; but they had made an error of judgment. Ever since the death of Mr. Norvoji Furdoonji, the members of the Town Council acted, when they had to deal with the question of sanctioning large expenditure, as they must never have thought that Nemesis would have overtaken them in the present instance. (Laughter.) They must suffer for their carelessness.

Mr. Dinanath R. Khote said that the price paid for the land was too high—a fact which the Municipal Commissioner himself had admitted in one of his letters.

The Acting Commissioner : I said it was high, not too high.

Mr. Khote : It may be so ; but I say that this land was not at all necessary for the improvement.

The Acting Commissioner : If so, we would not have taken it. (Laughter.) He then said that he would have spared the Corporation any remarks of his own, as he had already explained on several occasions his reasons for the purchase. All the old arguments, and the old accusations had been revived, and it was, therefore, necessary for him to say a few words. Mr. Mulji's land lay exactly at the point of intersection of four main roads—the Girgaum Back Road, the Lohar Chawl Road, the Thakordwar street and the Pinjrapole street. They had widened the Thakordwar street and were still going on improving it ; and they would have to make the Pinjrapole street as wide as the other one. Mr. Kabraji himself had said with great candour that 118,000 people had passed the Bhooleshwar street on a certain day in two hours. That fact alone ought to have stopped all further discussion on the question of the improvement. (Hear, hear.) The sum they had to pay for the land might be large ; but all that they had to consider was whether it was not the lowest possible amount that could be paid for it. So far from being in any way careless about the transaction, the matter was discussed at four successive meetings of the Town Council, and every argument was carefully considered before the purchase had been sanctioned. If four meetings of the Town Council were not sufficient to decide the question of the widening of a street corner, he wondered how many more would be necessary. The Corporation had wasted three whole afternoons on this subject, while there were several very important items on the agenda paper awaiting disposal. It was perfectly futile to say that it was passing no censure on a man, if you told him that he had been extravagant, that he had given a fabulous price for a property, and that he was a lunatic.

Mr. Kabraji : That remark was withdrawn.

The Acting Commissioner : That word has gone down in the papers, and the outer world must have supposed at the time that the Corporation had passed the Town Council as a set of lunatics.

Captain Selby : I do not think that is quite a correct assumption. Because one gentleman said something at this table, therefore it did not follow that it should be passed as the opinion of the Corporation. I, for one, do not think that they are lunatics. (Laughter.)

Major Martin : Nor do I.

The Acting Commissioner, proceeding with his remarks, said the motion involved extraordinary inconsistency. On Monday last the Corporation passed, in a state of great jubilation, a very long letter to Government, expressing their own fitness for the performance of every possible function. They asserted their own complete competence as a body, and yet here came forward Mr. Kabraji with a motion, supported by very strong words, indeed, showing that their own representative body, the Town Council, whom they had themselves elected—

Captain Selby : Two-thirds of them only.

The Acting Commissioner : Yes, let us be very accurate, and say that Mr. Kabraji wishes the Corporation to pass a vote, saying that eight of their own chosen members are extravagant, and are not in the least fitted to arrange in a reasonable manner for the widening of street corners. (A laugh.) Either the Corporation is wise and the Town Council selected from their own body is wise, or they are not. If they are wise, the present motion is inconsistent with that supposition. In conclusion, the Commissioner said he thought the weight of reason was on his side. He had with him the whole of the officers of the Municipality. He had with him the Secretary of State and the Army Sanitary Commissioner who wished to relieve the pressure of population in thickly crowded parts of the city like Bhooleshwar. He was perfectly satisfied in his own mind of the reasonableness of the transaction ; and being so satisfied, he was not troubled by what Mr. Kabraji might think of him. For one thing, he did not like abusing the Town Council in very exaggerated language.

Rao Saheb Mundlik thought it right, as a member of the Town Council, to put in a respectful protest as to the way in which this matter had been brought before the Corporation. The Corporation were, no doubt, in perfect order in criticising the policy of any particular act of the Town Council. (Hear, hear.) But when the transaction had been concluded, in accordance with the provisions of the law, he submitted for the serious consideration of the Corporation whether any further discussion on it would not be detrimental to the best interests of the Corporation itself.

Sir Frank Souter said although he knew the spot very well, he lately went again with a member of the Town Council to the place, and having carefully seen it, he had no hesitation in saying that if the Town Council had not taken that opportunity of acquiring that piece of land and had allowed it to be built over, it would have rendered it impossible, except at an enormous outlay to have widened that part of the street, perhaps, for half-a-century more. He had no hesitation in saying that the Town Council and the Commissioner would have been deserving of the grave censure of the Corporation and the public of Bombay, if they had not taken this opportunity to carry out the improvement. He had some knowledge of the streets of Bombay, and could say with confidence that there were very few parts of the city which were more crowded, particularly on the occasion of Hindoo festivals, than Bhooleshwar, where the Maharajas reside and where the Hindoos go to pay their homage to their gods. The improvement, which had been sanctioned, was an enormous improvement and was calculated to prevent many accidents. He was sorry that some of the members had the bad taste to pass wholly undeserved reflections on the Town Council, which should receive the thanks of the Corporation for their wisdom in acquiring at the right time that piece of land. Owing to the most ill-advised resolution which had been brought forward, they had wasted three afternoons, while some very important business, to be disposed of by them, was at a standstill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, speaking with regard to the last amendment, expressed a hope that members of the Corporation would reflect, and reflect seriously on the effect which any such amendment would have on the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner. That effect would be to produce hesitation in action and stagnation in business. It would lead to endless postponements and endless delays in work. (Hear, hear.)

Col. Portman said that as one of the eight members of the Town Council who were waiting to be hanged, drawn and quartered, and as one of those who had taken part in the discussion which had led to the sum of money being voted for the improvement, he must honestly say that nothing he had heard at the Corporation that day had in any way altered his opinion as to the advisability of the decision they had come to. It was very unfortunate that they had to give such a high price for the land. But he defied any member, who had his wits about him, to go and see for himself whether the purchase was not calculated to effect an improvement. ("No.") It was most decidedly an improvement effected in a most crowded part of the city. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney said that every piece of ground in Bhooleshwar did not possess the same value. Every piece had its own history, and probably its own value. Some years before the property in question had passed into Mr. Mulji's hands, he was the medical attendant of the family living in the house standing there. The Health Department had done its utmost to destroy the health of that family, and he was consequently never out of the house. (Laughter.) The poor owner and his family were always sick and always under medical treatment, because the house had a dustbin in front of it, and there were also other very unhealthy surroundings. He had some experience of dustbins, but he must confess he had never come across a dustbin from which emanated a smell so vile, so villainous, and so deadly as this one. At last, when the inmates of that house could stand it no longer, and their health seriously gave way, and when he saw for them no escape but the grave, he advised them to get rid of the property. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kabraji, replying on the debate, said that so far from passing a vote of censure on the Town Council he had disavowed all intention of imputing blame to anybody when he placed his motion before the meeting. He had expressed his views in the mildest form possible. He might have expressed himself strongly on the value of the ground because he felt strongly. But he had disclaimed them and he disclaimed now all intention of attaching blame to the Town Council. He did not agree with those who said with the Commissioner that three afternoons had been wasted by the Corporation. If the Town Council considered the matter of such importance as to discuss it at four meetings, there was no reason why the same importance should not be attached to it by the Corporation, which had devoted three meetings to it. The purchase of the land would not effect any improvement tending to relieve the pressure of population. It was true that there was an immense traffic passing through Bhooleshwar road. But a very small portion of it turned down the corner, where the improvement was to be effected, the traffic being chiefly confined to the main road. He still maintained that the price which had been paid for a corner which, according to Dr. Blaney, had some insanitary surroundings, was excessive. When it was said that Rs. 85 per square yard was paid for the land, the price did not include the law charges, and therefore, it did not after all come very much below Rs. 100 per square yard. Mr. Kabraji concluded his remarks by saying that men like Col. Merewether, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, Mr. R. N. Khote and Dr. Cowasji had distinctly voted against the improvement, holding that it was not a great improvement.

Col. Merewether : I may say with reference to what Mr. Kabraji has said with regard to me, and my opinion that if I had known then, what I know now, I should, in all probability, have voted on the other side. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

On a division, Captain Salby's amendment was lost ; and Mr. Javerilal's amendment was carried by 23 votes to 7.

LAYING OUT NEW ROADS.

The following letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner was submitted :—

Sir,—I have the honour to request the sanction of the Corporation under section 154 of the Act to the scheme of roads shown in the accompanying plan. This plan includes part of the district of Agripada, the Ripon road, and the land lying between the Haines road on the east, Ballasis road on the south and Gilder street prolonged to the Soonderdas Mill on the west. The eastern part of this district is being rapidly built over, and unless the scheme of roads be laid out now buildings will be erected across the line of future roads and the Corporation will hereafter have to do not ask for any expenditure at present : all that is necessary is that formal sanction should be given to the direction of the future roads as shown in the plan. It will then be possible to require persons intending to build to locate their buildings in such lines as not to interfere with the direction of future streets. This will be much to the advantage of owners themselves, as houses in a well laid out neighbourhood will be much more valuable than the same houses placed irregularly without proper means of drainage. The lines of roads proposed have been carefully considered with reference to existing roads. I have already received many building applications in this locality. Unless the Corporation formally sanction the proposed lines it will be impossible I think to preserve regularity or to provide land for future streets. The matter is urgent, and I trust the Corporation will at once sanction the laying out of the proposed lines."

The proposal was sanctioned. The Corporation then adjourned.

CALENDAR—OCT. & NOV., 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	Nov.	1st, 2h. 22·2m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,,	8th, 9h. 53·3m. p.m.
New Moon	,,	15th, 0h. 59·7m. p.m.
First Quarter	,,	22nd, 3h. 34·3m. p.m.
Full Moon	,,	30th, 8h. 11·4m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise.	Sun-Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.
Sat. 29	Cook's Moonlight Excursion (Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m. Gaiety Theatre, Stanley Troupe, 9 p.m.	6 1	5 27	9 32m 10 31 a	3 46m 4 5 a
Sun. 30	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 1	5 27	10 23m 11 1 a	4 29m 4 30 a
Mon. 31	Collett Flour and Oil Mills, Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Indian Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Bapty Brothers Meeting, 4-30 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Surat.*	6 1	5 26	10 53m 11 31 a	4 51m 4 54 a
Nov. Tu. 1	Opening of Adamjee Peerbhoy Markets.	6 2	5 25	11 23m ——	5 20m 5 19 a
Wed. 2	Town Council, 3 p.m.	6 2	5 25	0 2m 11 52m	5 47m 5 45 a
Thr. 3	Western India S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Anniversary of the Hormusjee Wadia's Fire-tempic.	6 3	5 25	0 33m 0 20 a	6 15m 6 13 a
Fri. 4	Departure of the English mail per s. s. Bokhara.	6 3	5 24	1 5m 0 49 a	6 45m 6 43 a

* Left Aden at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, 28th instant.

It is said that Sir Salar Jung has asked to be allowed to visit Hyderabad for a month on urgent private affairs, after which he will travel in India till next spring.

DURING the last six months, a number of steamers have left Calcutta direct for Australia, and in almost every instance a few enterprising members of the Eurasian community have seized the opportunity of emigrating by secreting themselves in different part of the vessels, and declaring themselves after the Sand Heads have been left far behind. In some cases their designs have been frustrated, and they have been unceremoniously dragged forth and promptly put ashore. On the Bancoora, which left on Tuesday, a party of five would-be colonists, bound for Melbourne, disposed themselves about the hold of the vessel, but they were discovered before the vessel left her moorings. It is needless to state they were left behind, and Melbourne will have to get on without them.

THE *Gazette Russe* publishes a letter from Tomsk in Siberia, stating that news had been received in that station of a military rising in the Chinese town of Douboulian. The mutineers had killed a General and three other Chinese officers, and had set fire to three forts. The Russian residents had not been molested, but had nevertheless seen fit to leave the place and betake themselves to Tchugutchak, and to put themselves under the protection of the Russian Consul, M. Phillippof. The latter had sent to the Russian fort of Baktoi, in the province of Semiretchensk, for a sotnia of Cossacks, to protect the Consulate in case the mutineers from Douboulian should attack Tchugutchak. The Chinese Commandant of the revolted troops had fled, and taken refuge amongst the inhabitants of the neighbouring lakes. The panic was general. The mutineers had possessed themselves of all the ammunition and of all the money in the treasury. Tchugutchak, I may note, is in the valley of the Imil, to the east of Lake Balkash. It is the chief town of Tarbagatai, which about twenty years ago was the scene of the insurrection of the Dungans against Chinese authority. The details of the present rising are not very clear ; but it may possibly turn out to be important.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Bombay season reports for the week ending the 25th instant show that more or less rain is wanted in parts of seven districts. More rain is also wanted, especially for the rabi crops, in parts of Gugerat, Nasik, and Khandish. The prospects on the cotton crop in Kattywar are unfavourable for want of later rains. The standing crops have been damaged by blight in parts of Hyderabad and by blight and insects in parts of Ratnaghery. The kharif harvest and rabi sowing are in progress in most districts. Cholera is present in parts of fifteen, fever in parts of sixteen, cattle disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of five districts. The following are the reports for the different districts.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 24th, 7 feet 8 inches against 8 feet on same date last year. Karif harv

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 5 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted unde the scale.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER and HOOPER'S MANURE for quickening the growth of plants and producing high development of blossom. T. BROMLEY, Mahim, and Moola Road, Kirkee.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS. —The "RAJPURI" leaves Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p.m. TO-NIGHT. 29th. Steamer fitted with Electric Light. Refreshments and Band on board.—Fare two rupees.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!—The largest and most varied collection in all the latest novelties yet offered to the Public. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LOST, between Mazagon, Frere Road and Fort, a PASS BOOK on NATIONAL BANK in the name of W. B. GREEN. Whoever brings the same to the Apollo Bunder will receive a reward of 5 Rupees.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, 26, Meadow Street.—Received by last Mail Ladies' and Children's Richly Trimmed Hats, Toys and Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.—Great Reductions in all Departments Remnants of Dress Materials,

A CHOICE SELECTION of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY per s. s. "Victoria" now on view. Mrs. COUNSELL, 3, Hornby Row, Fort.

WALERS.—Just arrived at Stephens and Sons, Girgaum, a superior batch of Walers, consisting of pairs, Chargers and Saddle Harness.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry and Lemon; also Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Sweets of all varieties, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SOME SKILLED FITTERS and TURNERS Wanted by C. JOST & Co., 16, Church Gate Street.

ILFORD DRY PLATES, all sizes, Rapid and Ordinary. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING MACHINES, 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FOR SALE, a Splendid large MIRROR, to be seen at Temple Bar Building, near the Scotch Church, Rampart Row, Fort.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

TO MESSES, HOTELS, and CLUBS.—China Preserve in Jars, Six in a Case, at Rs. 5-8. E. MANECKJEE & Co., 21, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

ASTOUNDING BARGAINS.—Do not omit to pay a visit to the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., in liquidation, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 13, Meadow Street.

PARCELS DELIVERED to any Address in the United Kingdom through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street, at 7 annas per lb.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a well experienced Railway TICKET PRINTER. Salary above Rs. 100. Apply to "BETTA," care of this paper.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 5, Hornby Row. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6, Horaby Row.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL is now open to visitors. Comfortable rooms, excellent food, terms moderate. Apply to Proprietor.

AMMUNITIONS for the AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Red; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEPPENHORST, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

HAVE you tried LAX TOAST and TOBACCO SALVE?—Can be had at PEARSE'S Pharmacy, GRANT and Co.'s premises' notice.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

[illegible] and Surve[illegible] Rs. 45 to Rs. 8[illegible] and 9, KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bicycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with [illegible] Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO LET, at MATHERAN, "Bombay View" and "Rozmary" well furnished. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, at Malabar Hill, Napean Sea Road, a Large BUNGALOW, facing the Sea. Apply to FURDUNJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6, Hornby Row.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" re-opened on 10th October, also the Proprietor's new Shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, a large and commodious BUNGALOW, open to Westerly breeze at Faulkland Road. Apply to R. M. RUTNAGUR, Share and Stock Broker.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable Price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL recently built, near Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Each Bedroom has Bath and Dressing Room attached.

RIVERSIDE, Medium size Campaign Lever Watches, at Rs. 16-8, are unequalled by any nickel Silver cased Watch sold in India, however high the Price advertised. Address "G. A. CHARPIE & Co." Agents Bombay and Calcutta.

THE "UNITED SERVICE" TROUSERS STRETCHER.—By its use Trousers will retain an appearance equal to new. Brass Rods, Rs. 4-8. Best Electroplated, Rs. 5-8. HORNE & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a Civil and Mechanical Engineer, Architect and Builder. Has an English degree and London diplomas, and twenty-five years' English and India experience. Apply to "BUILDER," care of this office.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum. Canvasine and Kartaline from small Text to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary. Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Painting, Kartaline, Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALA, Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if this Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate within three days by its use? Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR (Civil Surgeon, Muscat):—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and it has given me pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Rickardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Chance to travel in India. Boarding Rs. 25 per annum. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NANABHOY CROSS LANE, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of Rustom Behpoice and Jamsetjee Bapoojee Oomrigar, the following landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with dwelling house standing thereon situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Cross Lane, opposite the Banajee's Agiary, containing by admeasurement about 65 square yards, and assessed under No. 7, and bounded on the east by the house of Eduljee Sorabjee Musanee, on the west by the house of Hormusjee Rustomjee Mehta, on the North by the Nanabhoy Cross Lane, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 29, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Ka-para Bunder—

130 tons superior Moulmein teak squares.

And at Mazagon Darookhaun—

50 tons superior teak boards and scantlings, of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old secretariat, and close to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Pearse & Co., Ld., the valuable and handsome rich carved and plain blackwood, teakwood and walnut oil inlaid household furniture, best plate, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, 1, 2, and 3 light hanging carved lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, first-class pictures, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 3-tone mahogany square pianoforte by Kapp, a handsome English-built canoe-shaped landau, a pair of handsome grey Arab horses, a set of plated mounted double harness, lady's saddle, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, &c., the property of E. G. CRAWFORD, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of Dr. Henry Cook

1 Hand-some English-built light, single-seated brougham by W. F. Thorn, London.

The property of Professor W. Wordsworth.

1 Handsome powerful bay Arab horse going in both saddle and harness

1 Set brass-mounted single harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Room.

5 bales grey shirtings.

5 ,, dhoties.

15 cases prints.

6 ,, assorted coloured woollen cloth.

5 ,, T. red cambrics.

On account of the concerned—

2 cases assorted buttons.

5 ,, ,, toys.

20 bundles T. red yarn.

On account and at the risk of Haice Tyeb Adam.

5 casks 1,000 assorted wine glasses.

5 ,, 600 dozen glass chimneys.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. H. A. Geyer & Co., Ld.

G. & Co., Bombay.—2350-55. 6 cases, each 1 hand sewing machines.

H. A. G. & Co.—3900. 1 case 2 bronze figures with lamps complete.

F. F. & Co.—2349-50. 2 cases bronze figures with lamps complete.

AT 2 p.m.

1 light handsome victoria.

1 strong second hand brougham.

1 chestnut C. B. mare, "naughty girl" firstrate polo pony played in last two tournaments, 7 years old, 13-2, is also a very good hack.

And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dover mont House Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome French polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pianoforte, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, a large size aviary with birds English fowls, a collection of choice plants and roses in pots and beds, &c. The property of W. H. WALKER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property known as the "Prospect Lodge" and situate on the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions from the owners to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 19th November next at 4 p.m., the unincumbered valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of ground and tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 5779 square yards or thereabouts, together with the commodious bungalow, stable, and outhouses, standing thereon, situate on the Altamont Road Cumballa Hill, in the Island of Bombay, re-istered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 9, Coll ctor's new No. 816, old Survey No. 63, a d new Survey No. 707, and the said bungalow and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 7, and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, on the west by the property of Bai Jerbai, daughter of Mr. Cursetjee Cawasjee, on the north partly by the property of the said Bai Jerbai, and partly by the property of Mr. John Macfarlane, and on the south by the said Altamont Road, and by the ground of Mr. Ye Ga and which said property is known as "Prospect Lodge."

For further particulars and conditions of sale of which printed copies will be ready a week before sale) application may be made to the undersigned at their Office in Marine Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
General House furnishers,
18, Marine Street.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, Weekly Budget
,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.'s Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

REUTER confirms the advance of Silver to 44d per oz., which was known through private channels yesterday, and quotes 4½ per cent. Rupee Securities ½ higher at £2, Fours being unchanged at £69¾. The English and French Funds come unchanged; but Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 102¼. The Bank of England weekly return shows an increase in the Bank's Reserve of one per cent., thus making it stand on Wednesday at 45 per cent of the liabilities. The Bank and market rates of discount show no change. £110,000 in Silver for this port represents the specie shipped to India during the week.

The wheat market remained firm at home, but no further change in quotations is reported. Linseed was still dull, and Liverpool qualities had declined 3d. per quarter. Rapeseed was quiet and unchanged. Coffee continues its downward course, and we note a further decline of 1s. in Mid-Plantation at 93s. 6d. per cwt.

Liverpool was an active market yesterday, the sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. The tone was firm at closing, an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid-Uplands, and of 1-32d. in American Arrivals in all positions having been established. Surats were still firm and quotations for "Fine" Oomeras and "Good Fair" and "Fine" Dholleras come 1-16d. per lb. higher. In New York the spot price had advanced 1-16 to 91 1-16, and February futures were one point up at 971 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were at 42,000 bales, 2,000 bales more than on the same day in the two previous years. The figures from the opening of the new season now stand as follows:—

	1887	1886	1885
Thursday's Receipts	41,000	40,000	40,000
Fridays ,, do.	229,000	214,000	222,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,688,000	1,296,000	1,331,000

Here, the Cotton market has been strong to-day, and prices for contracts for the New Crop have ruled Re. 1 higher all round. There has been a good demand from European buyers for "Good" Broach for March delivery, and, as a rule, there has been but 8 annas on a rupee between these and sellers, but the firmness of the latter has again restricted business. We hear, however, of contracts for some 600 bales having been made at Rs. 221 to Rs. 221½ per candy, and the market closed with few acceptable sellers at Rs. 222. Some purchases of "Good" Julgaum and Khangaum, for December delivery, are also reported at Rs. 189 and Rs. 198 per candy respectively for March delivery, Rs. 195 for the latter, and Rs. 194-5 for the former are seller's quotations, but buyers offer rupee less. "Good" Bhownuggur for April may be contracted for at Rs. 192, but we hear of nothing doing in this growth. There are sellers of "Good" Bengals for January at Rs. 144½, and buyers of "Fully Good" and "Fine" at Rs. 154 and Rs. 166 respectively, but not for European account. The purchases of old Cotton by the Mills have been almost insignificant, consisting of 100 bales Vingorla, at Rs. 157-6; 100 Dharwar at Rs. 180; and 50 Wudhwan at Rs. 190½.

WHEAT.—A moderate business is passing between dealers in EkDani, and the market is steady at previous quotations, but there are no European buyers either of old stuff or the new crop at present rates.

SEEDS.—Ready Linseed is rather dearer, but the quotation for April-May contracts is unaltered. Rapeseed is firm, but no transactions beyond those of a retail character are taking place, and we hear of no fresh business in new seed for April-May delivery.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yerteaday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,869 bales.
Wheat	24,616 cwt.
Linseed	9,256 ,,
Rapeseed	3,333 ,,
Gingelly	1,795 ,,
Groundnuts	1,724 ,,

FREIGHTS.—No fresh business has transpired to-day, but the market is steady at our quotations for ready, say;—

Liverpool	Ready 13s. 9d. Cotton per ton.
London ,,	12s. 6d. ,,
Open Charter ,,	13s. 9d. ,,
Havre ,,	
Dunkirk ,,	
Antwerp ,,	
Marseilles ,,	11s. 6d. ,,
Genoa ,,	13s. ,,
Trieste, Venice ,,	25s. cotton at ex. 2s.

EXCHANGE has been steady, and rates at closing show a slight advance on opening quotations. Telegraphic Transfers have been offering for next month at 1s. 4 13-16d., and for early next year there are more sellers than buyers of Bank Paper, and for January at 1s. 5 1-16d. Ready rates are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 25-32d. to 13-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¾d. ,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 5d. ,,
France ,, ,,	1·80 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and Fours have receded to 176 for cash, the rate for next month's settlement being 99 3-16. 4½ per cent paper is still quoted nominally at 102 5-8.

SHARES.—The market has been very quite to-day, but we call the tone with respect to Mill shares steady, and rates generally unaltered. Mofusil Press Shares are Rs. 2½ lower and Treacher and Co have declined Rs. 5 per share. Bank of Bombay share have advanced Rs. 2 say to Rs. 790.—

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bank's minimum rate of interest and discount remains at 3 per cent.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row

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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

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OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

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Offices.—Old Bond Street London.

3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasm, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, at 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and non other.

***. AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, will sail to-day for Eden, Hoodeida, and Jeddah, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE steamer Dunedin and Olympia sailed yesterday under Captains Cumming and Care, in ballast both having Calcutta as their port of destination.

THE Asiatic steamer Shajehan Captain J. L. Leftwitch, which arrived in this port on Thursday evening from the Coast and Calcutta ports, had on board a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Pachumba sailed yesterday, under Captain J. W. Livingstone, for Coast and Karachi, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers on board:—Col Galloway and one servant, Col- Simpson, Mr. L. Madden and one servant, Col. Vivyan, Signaller W. E. G. Wilson, wife and four children, and one servant., Mr. W. J. Farrow and Mr. V. M. Emeny for Karachi; and sixty two deck for various Coast ports.

THE B I mail-steamer Java, Capt J Skinner, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, with mails from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, a general cargo and the following passengers on board:—1st cabin—1 Indian lady and 3 children, Mr Abdul Faris, Capt Chapnas Lieut A H Eustace, Mr Parsons, and Col Wilkins. 2nd cabin—Mr M Heerji, Mr G Thakersee, Shaik M Oolman, and 2 adults; and 80 deck, men, women, and children.

THE Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain W M Edwards, having left Kurrachee on the 25th instant, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. She brought on board from the former port government stores and a few military details, numbering 10 Europeans, 11 natives, 20 women, 35 children, and 31 followers. Mrs Braid, wife of Lieut Braid, R A, and child, were also passengers by the Canning. There have been no particular incidents during the vessel's passage to Bombay, which was a pleasant one. She leaves Bombay again on the 15th proximo, for Rangoon, taking on board a portion of the Cheshire Regiment.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's ss Ravenna, 2,045 tons, Capt A B Daniell, hearing the China and Australian mails, sails this morning for Colombo and Shanghai. The following had secured their passages till the last evening:—Mr M H Clifford, Mr H J Gidney, Mr. and Mrs Johnstone, Mr T Learmouth. For Melbourne—Mr G W Mills and two children. For Sydney—Colonel and Mrs Goodfellow, Mr A M Reid, and Mr and Mrs J Valentine. For Colombo—and Mr Vajefdar and servant for Hongkong.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

27TH OCTOBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Akbar	1440	G. Baldwin	A	Hajee Cassim.
,, Asia	2322	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Ravenna	2139	A. B. Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Khiva	1452	S. Bason	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Kt. of St. George	1972	Thomas	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Othello	1937	Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Murray	1372	Werfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Olympia	1055	E. R. Care	H J	Cursetji & Edulji
,, Stura	1115	G. B. D. Mauch.	K	F. Bozzoni.
,, R. Rubattino	3011	G. Merello	L	F. Bozzoni.
,, Worsely Hall	2210	J. Verrill	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Bedouin	1276	J. H. Robson	N	Captain.
,, Guildford	1475	F. D. Moffat	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Rockcliff	1498	J. Bafter	Q	G. Eduljee.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Shajehan (s)	Leftwitch	Coast and Calcutta, Oct. 8.
28	I. M. S. Canning	Edwards	Karachi, Oct. 25.
	Java (s)	Skinner	Basreh, Oct. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone	Coast and Karachi.
	Dunedin (s)	Cumming	Calcutta.
	Olympia (s)	Care	Calcutta.
	Cathay (s)	de Horne	London, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer R. Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.

,, Shajehan, for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—

Steamer Ravenna, Daniell, for China and Australia.

Akbar, Baldwin, for Aden and Jeddah.

Brig Flor de Diu, for Damaun.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

Worsley Hall s—1,000 cwts myrabolams, Punnett and Co; 116 bales cotton, G Jaganath; 27 bales goats hair and 8 bales wool, W Canji and Co; 84 cwts coir yarn, J Lallji; 82 cwts coir yarn, V Peroji; 100 bales hemp, G Nanji; and 40 bales wool, R Amarchand.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—534 cwts myrabolams, G Mottee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Othello s—2 cases blackwood furniture, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—500 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co; 2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,926 cwts rape seed and 985 cwts lin seed, The Bo Co Ld.

Clan Murray s—2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St George s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Worsley Hall s—575 cwts Zanzibar capra, Punnett and Co; and 550 cwts mowda seed, C C Jassawalla.

FOR HAVRE.

Rockliffe s—4,533 cwts linseed, 5,998 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Worsley Hall s—4 bales hides and 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay s—809 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Cathay s—40 cases China and Indian tea, S Mirza.

FOR MALTA.

Kt of St George s—6,020 cwts wheat, D Sala.

FOR KOBE.

Ravenna s—3 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

Stura s—550 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—12 bales twist, The L Khimji S and W Co; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 57 bales twist, B Gorakhram.

Khiwa s—160 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, The Anglo Indian S and M Co; and 22 22 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

Ravenna s—29 chests opium, H E Ellias and Co; 27 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 13 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 150 chests opium, N J Abhraham; 13 chests opium, J Norosji; 175 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 51 chests opium, Tharia Topen; 11 cases Indian condiments, M N Poonjiaji; 12 and chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—124 chests opium, N J Abhraham; 29 chests opium, Tharia Topen; 31 chests opium, E J Abhraham; 40 chests opium, Issac Ezra; 171 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; and 22 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.

Khiwa s—105 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Herbirt, Lt, Bl, C I Horse, from furlough, from England.

Way, Col, Bl, 7th Bl I, from furlough, from England.

Carrie, Lt-Col, Bo, Poona Horse, from furlough, from England.

Braid, Lt, Bo R A, from leave, from Ahmedabad.

Preston, Capt, Mad, 13th M I, from furlough, from England.

Leonard, Capt, Bo, N Lane Regt, on leave, from Mhow.

Kiernander, Surg Major, Bo, 16th B I, on sick leave, from Poona.

Mayne, Major, Bo, 3rd Light Cavy, on leave, from Poona.

Ferguson, Bo, 14th B I, from sick furlough, from England.

Loch, Major, Bo Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Aked, Major, Bl, 2nd Dn Guards, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 28.

Goodfellow, Col, Bo R E, on leave, from Poona.

Bruce, Lt-Col, Mad Staff Corps, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 27.

Herbert, Lt, Bl C I Horse, to rejoin, to Poona.

OCTOBER 28.

Way, Col, Bl, 7th B I, to rejoin, to Fort William.

Kiernander, Surg-Major, Bo, 16th B I, on sick leave, to England.

Mosley, Mayne, Major, Bo, 3rd L C, on leave, to England.

Bruce, Lt-Col, Mad, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Vyvyan, Lt Col, Bl, 40th Infy, on leave, to England.

Galloway, Col, Bo 29th Belooch Regt, to rejoin, to Hyderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 29th October, 1887.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

1. Members not yet complete with arms and accoutrements please send to Head-quarters for the same as early as possible.

2. There will be class firing for recruits at the Colaba Range, this day, Saturday, at 4-15 p. m. Members will appear in uniform at the Range.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUGHES—October 28, at 39, Marine Lines, the wife of Walter C. Hughes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WATSON—ROACHE—October 26, at Bandora, G. Watson to Lucy, fourth daughter of Mr. J. A. Roache, retired Army Medical Department. (Calcutta and Australian papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROSS-JOHNSON—October 25, at Perampur, the wife of D Ross-Johnson, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

STONE-WIGG—October 25, at Jubbulpore, Mozufferpore, the wife of E J Stone-Wigg, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NETHERSOLE—BRADDON—October 24, at Ballia, by the Rev H Lorimer, Michael Nethersole, Assistant Engineer, D P W, to Margaret, third daughter of E Braddon, Esq, M P, Tasmania.

DEATHS.

DE VERINNE—October 10, at Berhampore, at her son's house, Mrs Ann Francis de Verinne, relict of the late Joseph Masionin de Verinne, Jungypore Silk Filature, aged 81 years, 2 months and 24 days.

KELLNER—October 21, at Calcutta, Ann Henrietta, widow of the late F D Kellner, Esq, aged 85 years and 3 months.

TURNER—September 27, Henry John Cecil Turner, second son of the late Rev John Turner, of Tiffield Rectory, Northampton, aged 37 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1887.

ATTENTION has been called in these columns from time to time to the very great interest and value of the Sanscrit MSS. which are known to be in existence at Pattan, Cambay, Wudhwan and other Jain libraries in Guzerat. Local experts declare that in the chief library at Pattan alone there are upwards of twenty

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. WILFRID BLUNT.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has appealed against the sentence of two months' imprisonment that has been passed on him.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR WADY-HALFA.

CAIRO, Oct. 27.

Wady-Halfa is being strongly reinforced.

OPENING OF THE GRAND SOBRANJE.

SOFIA, Oct 27.

Prince Ferdinand opened the Grand Sobranje in state to-day, and received a perfect ovation, both going to and returning from the assembly.

THE FRENCH MILITARY SCANDALS.

PARIS, Oct. 27.

The Chamber of Deputies has elected a Committee of members, approving the suggestion that an inquiry should be held to examine the charges brought against General Capparel and M. Wilson in the matter of the sale of military decorations.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

VENICE, Oct. 27.

Sir Auckland Colvin left here to-day per P. and O. steamer for Bombay.

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Oct. 27.

Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Natal, has started for Zululand in order to enforce the submission of Dinizulu.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 28.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mirzapore, with the outward English mails of the 21st instant, left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Oct. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara outward bound for Kurrachee and Bombay left here this afternoon.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 28.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Nyanza, left here for Bombay direct yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 23.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on 15th instant, arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Oct. 28.

French mail steamer Tannais, from Calcutta, arrived.

French mail steamer Melbourne, from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dholleras 3 15-16

The Manchester market has been strong.

4 ... Rupee Paper 89½

... ... 72

Consols for account 103

Sterling Loan 102½

Bonch Rentes 109

... ... 44

...and Returns for the week ending ...he following results :—Total ... unchanged; public deposits, ... £510,000 other deposits, ... £33,000; other securities, ... £210,000 ; note and gold ... £10,000. The Bank's Reserve ...s liabilities.

...RAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 28.)

...INTERNATIONAL COMPANY ...

...Via Tehama, perfect. Via Turkey ... Via Suez, perfect.

...MENT OF ...Via Pondicherry perfect. ...Via Suez, perfect. Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Amoy and Foochow, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect. Canton—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect. Elephant Point Penang Cable interrupted.

Mr. Pilditch mail closes at Aden on the forenoon of Saturday 29.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Oct. 27.

10 p.m. ... ... 78·3

FRIDAY, Oct. 28.

6 a.m. ... ... 76·7

10 a.m. ... ... 84·9

2 p.m. ... ... 80·7

4 p.m. ... ... 83·6

A WELL-KNOWN hill Club in the Punjab, the scene a year or two ago of much festivity and a certain amount of play, seems likely to survive its difficulties, about which a short time since there were doubts. The recently issued balance-sheet, an up country paper tells us, shows what a state of things of injudicious management and lax supervision can produce, even when comparatively small sums are in question. To lose Rs. 11,000 on wine, for instance, when the total amount in the cellar is valued at Rs. 22,000 is distinctly a "record" in its way. But the special Committee who have being going into the matter believe that the financial vitality of the Club is sound, and that in two or three years, the debenture holders being patient, it will begin to see its way to solvency.

IT is stated that the present Mint Master of Hyderabad has submitted, for the approval of His Highness the Nizam, a specimen of the improved Halli Sicca Rupee he proposes to introduce. The coin is of the same thickness as its British Government representative and has also its merry ring. The weight remains the same, namely, eleven *mashas*, being half a *masha* less than the British coin. Its diameter is slightly smaller. The edges are milled, but there is no embossment either on the obverse or revese, except words similar to those on the current rupee. Ten samples were struck off, most of which have been sent by His Highness to the leading personages of the State for their opinion. Several designs had, for a series of years, been placed by the late Mr. Scrivens before the Government in connection with the reorganization of the Mint, for which he had been specially engaged, but nothing seemed to have come of his labours.

A good deal has been said recently about Mr. Mayall's claim to have made a new discovery in photography. His process, however, is nothing more than another "crystoleum" style of painting, in which the back of a transparent photograph is painted in oil colours, and his "highly-finished coloured photographs" are neither taken in the camera nor do they owe their production to chemical action. And yet coloured photographs have been produced, though it has not been found possible to fix the coloured image. The first recorded experiment was, as stated recently by Mr. W. H. Harrison, performed by Seebeck so far back as the year 1810, but it was not until a comparatively recent date that the subject has been studied and its knowledge brought to a moderately advanced stage by Becquerel, Poitevin, and Sainte Florent. Sir John Herschell observed some of the phenomena of photography in colours, but did not follow them up, and Niepce de St. Victor (nephew of Niepce Niepce) produced some of the best photographs that have yet been taken in natural colours. But it was found impossible to make the pictures retain any permanency either in nitre or without sunlight. More recently, Mr. Carey Lea of Philadelphia, after spending years in research, has discovered a coloured chloride of silver, and it is in this coloured chloride we suspect that the germs of the future discovery of photography in colours will be found to lie.

A TRIUMPH of antiseptic surgery which was probably unforeseen by Sir Joseph Lister is recorded by the French papers. As is well known, the *duello* still flourishes among the French with a vigour that would have delighted Captain Bobadil. As a rule, honour is very easily satisfied in these encounters, and all the scientific thrusts and lunges end usually in wounds which are well within the range of minor surgery. It appears, however, that in a recent affair of honour the principals, who "meant business," ran each other completely through the body. Great, therefore, was the amazement of their friends to see both the heroes of the fray walking about a few days afterwards as if nothing had happened. This fortunate result is attributed to the fact that the surgeon who was in attendance on the ground had taken the precaution to dip the swords in a strong solution of carbolic acid before they were used. This *British Medical Journal* thinks this humane idea might possibly be still further improved upon, and the combatants might be compelled to fight in suits of antiseptic gauze and protective and under a cloud of carbolic spray. The sterilisation of pistol bullets may follow, and impetuous politicians on the other side of the Channel will then be able to indulge in their favourite recreation with even less risk than at present.

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SRINAGAR.

[The following stanzas embody their writer's personal impressions of this celebrated hill town during his trip there in May last, the same being supplemented to a material extent by the perusal of the recent works of Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Henry Boys, B.C.S., on Kashmir.]

I.

"Venice of the Himalayas"! Thy Grand Canal
The Jhelam forms. Thy Adriatic Sea,
The trio of fresh lakelets,—Manasbal,*
For loves of Emperors famed, and festive glee:
The still more picturesque, lotus-starred Dal,*
Studded with garden-islands, floating free:
And storm-swept Wallar,* where thy gondoliers,
A family of "half-a-hundred crew,"
Paddle their punts along in marvelous fears
Lest subterraneous from the lake ensue
The spirit of an Earthquake. Venice grew
Lagoon-born from the sea. But Earthquakes shake
And split thy hill-sides here, whence in chasms new
Flow pent-up lakes, their sea-ward course to take.

II.

Yet thou art less than Venice. Thy St. Mark
Is the Maharaja's palace, daubed with paint,
And looking like a stranded Noah's Ark.
More primitive are thy streets; thy structures, quaint,
Half-pine, half-mud, low-gabled, damp and dark.
Thy bridges too recall not, (e'er so faint),
Renowned Rialto or the Bridge-of-Sighs;
Thou hast no winged Lion. Thy Shalimar
Can never to the "stones of Venice" rise
In marbled beauty. Though its ruins are
Mogal magnificence in stoned guise,
In me no thoughts ecstatic they inspire
Akin to Venice treasures. Peerless are
Her works of art, nought leaving to desire.

III.

But let me look around. The "dogeless town"
Lacks thy environment. Thou stand'st alone
Midst grand surroundings, splendours all thine own.
Thy crown of snow-gilt cones; thine glaciered throne,
High-built on hills that peak by peak look down
Upon thy meadowed Vale with beauty sown;
Thy glassy lakes for miles meandering slow;
Thy floral wealth; thy poplar-avenues;
Thy gorgeous skies which such a radiance throw
Upon a landscape which for Alpine views
The Alps excels; thy sunset's golden glow,
Are glories unapproached. Few scenes can vie
In panoramic grandeur with such show
As is now "printed" on my memory.

[* Manasbal, Dal and Wallar are the three lakes near Srinagar.]

May, 1887. F. R. V.

THE SURPRISE AND DEATH OF BOH SHWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THAYETMYO, Oct. 18.

FURTHER particulars that have come to hand in regard to the surprise and killing of the notorious dacoit Boh Shway, show that the success obtained was even more marked than appeared at first. Our readers will remember that Major Harvey, South Wales Borderers, Captain Alban, 7th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Way, South Wales Borderers, with seventy mounted infantry of their respective regiments, made a force d marche of over fifty miles under circumstances of great difficulty, and completely surprised the dacoit camp, killing Boh Shway himself and ten of his followers, besides wounding many more. It now appears that the well-known dacoit leader, known throughout Burma as the Phoongyee Boh was also in the camp when Major Harvey rushed it, and was wounded in the melee that ensued. He managed, however, to get clear away, and is now in hiding with the rest of the broken and dispersed gang of the late Boh Shway. The officers who were fortunate enough to kill the latter cannot understand how it was that he, the most cautious and wary of men, allowed his camp to be so completely surprised. It was noon when Major Harvey and his companions stole over the ridge, under cover of which they had approached the dacoit encampment. Everybody, from Boh Shway downwards, was apparently asleep. Not only were there no sentries out—and Boh Shway was as particular about his outpost sentries as the learned Captain Clery himself—but no one was moving, and our men were within eighty yards of the huts before the dacoits knew of their danger. Then there was a regular stampede, everybody's speed being materially quickened by the volleys Major Harvey's men poured in. The dacoits did not attempt to return the fire of our men until they got to some high ground beyond their camp, when they discharged a few desultory and harmless volleys. The body of Boh Shway himself was found some eighty yards from his camp, he was shot through the back while trying to escape, and death must have been almost instantaneous. The identification of his body was complete and satisfactory beyond doubt. Besides a clear wound scar of long standing on his left shoulder, he had the scar of an old spear wound in the lower part of his back, which had left a hole large enough to admit the top of one's thumb. There was a reward of Rs. 5,000 for his capture or death, and though it has been the rule hitherto that the military are not allowed to participate in these rewards, the theory being apparently that whatever they may do, they only do their duty, yet it is satisfactory to know that in this case the officers and men who killed Boh Shway are to divide the above sum amongst them. The Chief Commissioner of Burma thinks, and thinks rightly, that such an exceptional event as the destruction of the man who has so long troubled both the English Goverament and his own country, deserves exceptional recognition. It need hardly be said that there was no "loot" taken in Boh-Shway's camp, though popular rumour declares that he has buried a good hoard of rupees somewhere or other—which is somewhat vague. His dhar, a plain serviceable weapon, with some silver ornamentation about the handle, was found near him, also his six shooter, and a double barrelled gun. The most interesting thing found however, was a gold signet ring of English make with the motto "virtute tutus," engraved on it. This ring was found by one of the men in an old cartridge box in Boh-Shway's camp, and is supposed to have belonged to Captain Phayre, who was killed last year by some of Boh-Shway's adherents. It has been given up to the authorities, pending enquiry.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is stated that the Marine Battalion will move to Poona in January next to take part in the Camp of Exercise. If such be the case, it will be, we think, the first time the headquarters of the battalion has moved out of Bombay since its formation in 1777.

ARTILLERY practice on a large scale is to be carried out at Kirkee in January next, when five horse batteries will be concentrated. Then there are to be also siege operations with the garrison artillery and Sappers and Miners. This would be a good opportunity for a couple of gun detachments of the Bombay Artillery Volunteers to learn some of their work.

THE Commandant of the Madras Railway Volunteers, having pointed out to Government that the present Rifle Range for the men situated at the Red Hills is inconveniently far and expensive to the men, who have to go the distance of 8 miles in bandies, suggested that a site at Perambore be acquired for this purpose. Accordingly, the site being approved of by the Military Department, the Collector of Chingleput has been directed to acquire the land at Perambore at a cost of Rs 2,000; and the advance of Rs. 1,000 applied for by the Commandant towards the construction of stock butts ordered to be made, on the understanding that the whole amount be refunded on receipt of the next capitation grant—the Range and Butts to be used by the Corps, with certain precautionary measures, considered necessary for the safety of passing trains by the Military Department.

THE Officer Commanding Thayetmyo has been instructed to act in conjunction with the civil authorities to withdraw the detachments at Zangadoung, Lenge, and Myaungbirtha. These withdrawals to begin on 1st November or any earlier date that the civil authorities may be able to arrange for. The Officer Commanding Toungboo has received similar instructions with regard to the detachment at Gyobin, but in this instance the withdrawal will not take place till 1st December. The detachment of 7th M.I. at Prome and Tharrawaddy will be withdrawn to Rangoon on 1st November. They will come in by the train leaving Prome at 5-50 a.m. and Tharrawaddy at 12-10 p.m. They will be located in the Native Infantry barracks at Rangoon. The detachments at Myanaung and Henzada will leave those stations for Rangoon by the first steamer after 1st November 1887. The Basein Detachment will be reduced to two Native Officers and 100 men on 1st November, the remainder coming into Rangoon. The 8th M. I. will arrive from India on the 20th December 1887 and will relieve the 7th Bo. I., who will return to India at the date to be hereafter determined. The 26th M. I. at Toungboo will be relieved by the left wing of the 30th M. I. in sufficient time for the 26th M. I. to leave Rangoon for India on the 26th December 1887.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the purifying and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Hardford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE COLD WEATHER FAIRS OF BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 18.

THOUGH comparatively speaking the Province of Berar is a very small one, yet, it is a remarkable fact that fairs and Jatras are annually held in such great numbers, and in such out of the way places, that almost every nook and corner may be said to have such annual gatherings of its own. But for the most part these are connected with the local traditions and have little in common with the stimulation of trade, or any such profitable object. There are, however, two which are the most important of all, and these are respectively held in the Buldana and Ellichpur Districts in the cold weather.

The fair at Dewulgoun Raja in the Buldana District stands preeminent among these and attracts the largest crowd. This town was owned by a petty Raja before the advent of the English Raj, and is situated to the south west of the Province. It is noted for a splendid Hindoo temple, dedicated to the god Balajee, which is managed by agents appointed by the Ranee Ahilay Bai, the mother of the present Raja, a minor, who resides at Aurangabad. The fair at this place is mostly a religious one, but commerce also figures prominently. It is held in honour of the god Balaji aforesaid, and the annual attendance is estimated at from eighty to one hundred and fifty thousand. The person most interested in the multitude, and the merchandise brought for sale, is the Ranee who receives some thousands of rupees in the form of "Conjee." With the superstition common to the ignorant, the merchants, from the different parts of the country, before setting out from their homes, make a vow for the success of their undertaking, promising to give half an anna or an anna in every rupee according to the means of the donor. The donation is confined, in the majority of cases, by the Sowcars to the profits gained at the fair, and by others to the total amount gained in their transactions throughout the year.

The fair commences from the Dassera holidays and usually lasts for twenty two days. A day previous to this the "Man dap" is raised, which is witnessed by a vast con course of people, and is attended with no little danger. It consists of a canopy supported by twenty four wooden pillars, each measuring twenty five feet in length and two and a half in circumference, which are held fast by strong hempen ropes. By some mechanical contrivance this huge concern is raised simultaneously, which the ignorant mass consider a miracle performed by the god Balaji. This being erected in front of the temple, serves many purposes, the pilgrims using it as a resting place, the devotees to recite hymns and incantations, accompanied with musical instruments, making a terrible din; the Brahmins, lastly, using the place as a dining hall.

On Dassera night the image of Balaji is removed from the shrine in the temple and taken round the town in a richly prepared palanquin belooked with very valuable ornaments and literally covered with choice flowers of every variety and description, followed by a tremendous crowd. For fear of mischief no one is allowed to approach the palanquin, which is carried by the poojaress alone, strictly guarded by a strong posse of the Police, supplemented by the town Police and the villages Jaglias, or watchmen. Great confusion is caused in front of the temple immediately before the formation of the procession, by the rush made by the surging crowd to get near the palanquin, as it is considered very meritorious to touch it, the action ensuring prosperity in all their transactions throughout the year. After the inclinations of the crowd has been satiated as much as possible, the procession is formed, at the head of which is placed a strong contingent of men with drums and every description of native musical instruments with which they create a terrible uproar. The procession then wends its way through the principal streets in the town, and at daylight returns to the temple, in front of which is erected a splendid canopy for the reception of the image. On the opposite side of this canopy is a shop where the offerings of the devout are paid in.

One peculiarity of this "Kanagree" offering is the fact that personal attend ance is not absolutely necessary, a devotee being at liberty to remit his share by a friend if not willing or able to attend himself, or if this be not feasible, the money is credited in the accounts and remitted to the temple in the following year, in the most convenient manner possible, with interest calculated most scrupulously, being under the superstitious impression that the god (Balaji) knows the secrets of their craft too well to be cheated with impunity, any tendency in this direction being immediately attended with misfortune. The amount annually realized in this manner is very large, amounting from ninety thousand to a lac of rupees or more, out of which the expenses of the fair are met, such as feeding the thousands of Brahmins who flock thither, and giving clothes to the poor, both Mahomedans and Hindus, as also match parties in honor of the Government officers who frequent the fair. It is alleged that the expenditure greatly exceeds the income which is, however, hardly to be credited. There is no proper check over the receipts or expenditure, and the balance is either large or small according to the honesty of the managers, as the Ranee has found to her cost on more than one occasion, and as exemplified in the frequent changes effected in this direction.

But the most dangerous things, especially in a time of epidemic, are the dinner parties. The food, which consits of dhall (pulse) and unleavened bread, is cooked overnight every day for two or three thousand men, is dirty and untinned utensils, for the cleanliness of which the ghee is held personally responsible, and distributed towards the small hours of the morning. The wheaten cakes are coarse and uncooked, while the dhall is filled with husk, hardly fit to eat. But notwithstanding this unwholesomeness, the food is eagerly sought for and greedily partaken of by all who can get it. Some go the length of taking it to their distant homes in large quantities, accumulated daily, and after giving their relations and friends a portion thereof, preserve the remains in their cash chests and granaries, treating it as a holy beneficent matter.

The wily Brahmins, aware of this superstitious reverance for this food, on the part of the ignorant masses, also not only partake of it themselves, but favored by the darkness, carry their portion home in baskets and barter it for pots and other necessaries of life, the receiving parties parting with their wares for little or nothing under the belief that they are exchanging them for some sacred relic. These proceedings continue for three days, when on the third following night the "Kala" is performed. This is the principal day of the fair, and the crowd is commensurately great. The anxiety of the assembled multitudes to take part in the ceremony which takes place under the huge canopy or mandap above described, induces hundreds of them to secure seats overnight, those in front of the temple, especially, being sought after.

When the time of the ceremony approaches, viz., 5 a.m., a vast sea of heads is seen collected in and around the pavilion, and so compact is the throng that ingress or egress is impossible. The scene thus presented is very picturesque, owing to the variegated turbans affected by the different castes and people collected. To the uninitiated in all the religious ceremonies of the Hindus, the performance of the "Haridas" (head priest or goorco) savours of impiety. He endeavours to induce the crowd to follow him in the ceremony by signs, which are very diverting to an onlooker. If he shakes one finger the multitude do the same, and if he raises an arm the crowd do likewise, and so on by clapping hands, &c. The pantomime is extremely ludicrous and creates a good deal of merriment in the crowd. This ceremony, as it is called, lasts for some three hours, and it closes the religious part of the fair, when the commercial portion begins, the arrangements for which are made under the direct supervision of some responsible Government officer. Booths are set up in rows, where commodities of different kinds are sold, each being placarded with a description and nature of the goods for which it is set apart. The sanitary and other arrangements are undertaken by the Tehsildar, while a temporary hospital shed, under a native doctor, is constructed for the relief of the sick.

A very strong body of police is provided to guard the place, and a European Magistrate is on the spot throughout the fair to protect persons and punish offenders promptly. In short everything possible is done to protect the health and property of the mighty concourse of people who frequent the fair in their tens of thousands annually. Merchants and pilgrims from all parts of the country attend the fair, including those from Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Aurangabad, Jalna, Khandwa, Burhanpur, &c., while the commodities brought for sale consist of grain, silver, grocery, sweetmeats, fruits, turmeric powder, perfumes, metal pots, &c. to the value of some lacs of rupees, the sales averaging some thousands. The principal things sought after, however, are cooking utensils and clothes, which are purchased very extensively, the majority of the buyers depending upon this fair for their annual supply, by reason of their living far away from the line of rail. Horses and ponies are also to be had here but they are for the most part, ill conditioned and worthless, and it is but seldom a good animal is found. But the owners take advantage of the ignorance of the poor villagers regarding horse flesh, and so sell their animals at fancy prices. During times of epidemic cholera, the fair is prohibited but this only when it appears to the authorities to be absolutely necessary. Otherwise the only precaution taken is to warn intending pilgrims by proclamation in every village and town, of the dangers they risk in attending the fair. At the close of the fair, the owners of the Sawasthan (Temple) give a nautch party to the Government officers.

Next to the Lonjaigaon Raja Fair in importance is that of Byram which is a half yearly one, and is attended by some 50,000 persons. It is held at a village called Karinja, at the foot of the Satpura hills, which is situated to the north east of the Ellichpur Cantonment, in honour of the god Byram, principally worshipped by the lower castes, such as Kunbis, Tailus, Gonds and others. The god is represented by a huge block of stone, one side of which, anointed with sen door (red lead) and maunds of butter, is worshipped by Hindus, and the reverse by the Mahomedans. Hundreds of goats, buffaloes and other animals are slaughtered, forming a large pool of blood in front of the image. One of the most remarkable incidents in connection with this fair is, that while the surrounding shops swarm with flies, not a single one is to be seen at the slaughtering place. This is an authentic fact and is considered by the superstitious as a miracle wrought by their deity (Byram) in proof of his power!

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE COLD WEATHER DRILL SEASON.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

IN a short time now the period known, in the military world as the drill season will be on us, and all will be activity and bustle in camp and cantonment. Camps of exercise here and there on a small scale will be the order of the day, and the troops in Burma will take advantage of the cold weather to "walk round" and show themselves, and convince the inhabitants that they are still there. But as regards the actual work to be done, we have reason to believe that the term "drill season" has become somewhat of a misnomer. It is drill season more or less—generally more—all the year round now. Time was when drill began on the 1st November and ended on the 1st March During those months, the regiment was marched past, manœuvred, and drilled up to the highest point of proficiency to which it could attain. Then the General came to inspect it, and for three days everybody tried his best to impress him with the idea that the regiment he was then looking at was the only regiment in the service that could really drill. And then, when the General had expressed his great satisfaction with everything he had seen, and had told the delighted Colonel that it would give him great pleasure to make a most favourable report of the Corps to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, there was the Inspection dinner, at which everyone relaxed after the severe strain they had lately gone through, and champagne in magnums, and a liberal supply of the famous old Miss Madiera, made the Colonel and his officers feel as if the annual inspection—particularly now it was over—was rather a pleasant institution than otherwise. With the departure of the General, the drill season practically came to an end. Everybody that could be spared went on leave, and drill and tactics slumbered until the 1st November came round again. It may be said that this system was a false one, and that a regiment ought to be kept up to the same pitch of efficiency all the year round. That sounds very right and proper, but what we have done is to maintain the orthodox drill season in all its rigour as of old, and to add to it a kind of irregular drill season that lasts all the rest of the year. The old system did not go nearly far enough. The new system bids fair, we fear, to go too far, that is to say, it bids fair to make everyone just a little tired of the whole thing. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and all drill and no play makes Jack Sepoy, Tommy Atkins, and their respective officers, sad and thoughtful men.

Not that we would for a moment go back to those quaint old times, when, as in the Madras Presidency until a few years ago, it was necessary to put in general orders that "no Commanding Officer was to drill his regiment from the roof or balcony of his bungalow or to come on parade in pyjamas." There are those still in the service, who can remember seeing their respected C. O.'s borne swiftly and safely to parade in one of those highly lacquered palanquins which seem to belong so completely to the past. And orderly room in pyjamas comes down, we imagine, to very recent times. But all that is altered now. All Commandants go to parade on highly trained chargers warranted to remain steady under the most trying circumstances. Orderly room, so far from being an informal assemblage of gentlemen more or less in dishabille, is now one of the great events of the day in many regiments. The Commandant at orderly room not only transacts the whole business of the battalion, but goes thoroughly into a variety of subjects which can scarcely be said to be strictly of a business nature, but the discussion of which frequently extends to a couple of hours or so. Going higher up into the scale of officers, we find that Generals by no means have the easy time of it they used to have in the old days. By a recent order, that is published to the garrison and remitted to the people in the following year, in the most convenient manner possible, with interest calculated most scrupulously, being under the superstitious impression that the god (Balaji) knows the secrets of their craft too well to be cheated with impunity, any tendency in this direction being immediately attended with misfortune. The amount annually realized in this manner is very large, amounting from ninety thousand to a lac of rupees or more, out of which the expenses of the fair are met, such as feeding the thousands of Brahmins who flock thither, and giving clothes to the poor, both Mahomedans and Hindus, as also match parties in honor of the Government officers who frequent the fair. It is alleged that the expenditure greatly exceeds the income which is, however, hardly to be credited. There is no proper check over the receipts or expenditure, and the balance is either large or small according to the honesty of the managers, as the Ranee has found to her cost on more than one occasion, and as exemplified in the frequent changes effected in this direction.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

THE Bombay Light Horse had their first general parade for the season on the Kennedy Sea Face yesterday afternoon. There was a fairly good muster under Lieutenant B. Nicholson, the Acting Commandant. The troop was told off into two divisions under Lieutenant Harold King and Troop Sergeant-Major Cuffe respectively, and though the time was short some good work was done. In marching past before Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, Commanding Officer of the Bombay Volunteers, line and distance were very well kept, both at the walk and the trot. The work of the season has now fairly begun, and there have already been very good attendances both at the riding school and the rifle range.

THE PRESERVATION OF BIRDS' EGGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to collect birds' eggs and preserve them. Can any of your readers kindly inform me of a way of preserving which does not require holes to be made in them?

PHARMACOPŒIA BRITANICA.

TRUSSES, Bandages, Ladies' Belts, etc., of improved patterns and superior qualities, PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE PLEASURES OF LIFE.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK in his recently published little book "The pleasures of Life," has been telling everybody who cares to read it, how they may make their lives interesting and amusing. Many people, says Sir John, content themselves with leading very dull lives in this world, because they are certain of unlimited enjoyment in the next, a plea which does not at all commend itself to him. He has been taken to task by a critic in the *Spectator* for quoting with approval a well known passage from one of Sir Arthur Helps' Essay on the folly of any human being allowing himself to be bored in a world like this. "What, dull," runs the passage quoted by Sir John Lubbock, "when you do not know what gives it's loveliness of form to the lily, its depth of colour to the violet, its fragrance to the rose; when you do not know in what consists the venom of the adder, any more than you can imitate the glad movements of the dove. Go away man; learn something, do something, understand something, and let us hear no more of your dullness." As the critic very properly points out, it is the veriest priggishness to give out that a certain cure for low spirits lies in discovering the secret of the colour of the violet and the perfume of the rose, and that no one has a right to complain of the cares and troubles of life until he knows in what consists the venom of the adder, or has learnt to imitate the glad movements of the dove. "Why do we not fly"? asked the Rev. Mr. Chadb and in the course of the remarks he delivered at Mr. Snagsby's tea party, after he had consumed all the ham and hot buttered toast: "why do we not fly"? "No wings," suggested little Mr. Snagsby, as the Reverend gentleman paused for a reply, and though he was frowned down by his wife for his levity, something of the same sort of reason might be suggested to Sir John Lubbock as a sufficient reason why the majority of mankind do not attempt to drive away dull care, by imitating "the glad movements of the dove." But the enquiry as to the possibility of banishing dullness and *ennui* out of the world is an important and interesting one, and one in which everybody is more or less concerned. In India especially, where the conditions of life are in themselves apt to be both depressing and enervating, the question of getting the greatest amount of enjoyment out of existence, is one that in some shape or other, presses constantly on many people. Let us see how the Anglo-Indian of to-day amuses himself, and how much better off he is for entertainment and variety of diversions, than his predecessors in this country were.

If anybody feels inclined to grumble because life in India to-day is somewhat dull occasionally, he ought to console himself by remembering how infinitely duller it must have been thirty years ago. In those days there was only one game in general vogue, and that was cricket. Racquets, of course, was played where there were racket courts, but these were few and far between. Speaking broadly, if a man played anything, he played cricket. The cricket meetings of the gymkhana comprised a cricket match, a big tiffin, pitch and toss

AFGHAN LIFE IN AFGHAN SONGS.

On the night of the 7th of April 1886, as Professor Darmesteter was sitting in the garden of his bungalow at Peshawar, gazing at the stars and the silver moon, &c., &c., he heard his Afghan *chaukidar* old Piro, of the Khalil tribe, muttering in a broken voice fragments of a song that sounded like a love-song. He asked him to repeat the song to him; this he modestly declined to do for a long time, but at last he gave way, and began :—

"My love is gone to Dekhan, and has left me alone:
I have gone to him to entreat him.
'What is it to me that thou shouldst become a Raja at Azrabad?'
I seized him by the skirt of his garment and said:
'Look at me!'"

Here old Piro stopped, and neither for love nor for money could be prevailed upon to go on: his *repertoir* was exhausted. But the professor's interest had been awakened, and from that night he resolved to collect what he could of the Afghan popular poetry. The result we now have in an exceedingly interesting article in the current number of the *Contemporary Review*.

THE DUM.

The *Dum* is the popular singer and poet, for he combines the two qualities, like our Jongleur of the Middle Ages. The *Dums* form a caste; the profession is hereditary. The *Dums* is despised by the people with literary pretensions, who fly into a passion when one of these ignorant fellows flushed with success, dubs himself a Sha-ir. He is not a Pathan by race, though he has been *pathanized*; he is a low sort of creature, whom the Khans and Sarears treat as the mediæval barons might have treated the itinerant *Jongleur*—despised, insulted, honoured, liberally paid, intensely popular amongst the people. The novice *Dum* goes to a celebrated *Dum*, who is a master, an ustad; he becomes his disciple, his *shagird*. The master teaches him first his own songs than the songs of the great *Dums* of the present and past generations. The *ustad* takes his *shagirds* with him to the festivities to which he has been asked, private or public, profane or religious; he takes them to the *hujra*, the "common house" or town-hall of the village, where idlers and travelling guests meet every night to hear the news that is going round, and listen to any man that has a tale to tell or a song to sing. The *ustad* pockets half the sum given by the host, and the other half is divided between the *shagirds*. When a *shagird* feels he can compose for himself and is able to achieve a reputation, he leaves his master and becomes himself an *ustad*. *Dums* generally are not over-sensitive about literary honesty: plagiarism is rife among them. A *Dum* will readily sing, as his own, songs of the dead or the living. It is the custom that poets should insert their names in the last line; you have only to substitute your own name for the name of the real author or of the former plagiarist: people will not applaud you the less, though, of course, the injured party may retort with a satire or a stab. A good *Dum* may die a rich man: Mira would hardly open his mouth anywhere under 50 rupees. He was an illiterate man; he could not read, but he knew by heart a wonderful number of songs, and could improvise. You would ask him for a song in a certain shade of feeling; then he would go out with his men, and an hour afterwards they would come back and sing a beautiful chorus on the rebab. His song of "Zakhme" is sung wherever there are Afghans, as far as Rampur in Rohilkhand, and Hyderabad of Dekhan, and sets them a dancing as soon as the first notes are struck. It was sung at the Rawalpindi interview as the national song of the Afghans, though it is nothing more—or rather, nothing less—than a love song. An Irish journalist—Mr. Grattan Geary, of the *Bombay Gazette*—was struck with its melody, and had it printed. It is the only Afghan song that has ever been published.

AFGHAN HONOUR.

The supreme law for an Afghan is honour: they have the idea and have a word for it: *Nangi Pukhtana* or *Afghana* honour. But the word does not convey with them the same idea as with us, and needs explanation. The *Nangi Pukhtana* includes a number of laws of which the chief are *Nanawati Badal* and *Mailmasti*: that is to say Law of Asylum, Law of Revenge and Law of Hospitality.

"By *Nanawati*, or 'the entering in,' the Pukhtun is expected at the sacrifice of his own life and property if necessary to shelter and protect any one who in extremity may flee to his threshold and seek an asylum under his roof." As soon as you have crossed the threshold of an Afghan you are sacred to him though you were his deadly foe, and he will give up his own life to save yours; as soon as you are out he resumes his natural right to take your life by every means in his power fair or foul. In illustration Professor Darmesteter tells the tale of Adsra Khan and Durkhani as it was sung to him in September last year at Abbottabad by the poet Surlan, son of the poet Nadir. Durkhani was in love with Adsra Khan and they had pledged their faith to one another; but Durkhani's father had promised her hand to the jealed Payavai. The lovers determined to flee together:

"They left by night and stopped in the house of Pirmamai, where Pirmamai was the lord.
"Pirmamai's wife, Gujarkhan, was the friend of Adsra Khan [illegible] before [illegible] urged
"Gujarkhan's [illegible] was in Mandan who was a match for him.
"Durkhani said: 'Uncle Pirmamai, take or order your guard; [illegible] course me away, or else I am ruined.'
"Pirmamai: 'Fear not, Durkhani! I shall not deliver thee without struggle into the hands of Payavai.'
"'I have a hundred horsemen, covered with cuirass, all men of war: I have twelve hundred men, with their guns ready.'
"'They will not let them give up their lives under thy eyes; he shall not carry thee from me—what dost thou fear?'
"Durkhani said to Pirmamai: 'Thou art the master; I have entered into thy courtyard; thou art my father.'
"Pirmamai said: 'Durkhani, be not afraid. Between thee and me here is the Lord as witness.'
"Pirmamai took a solemn oath, and Adam Khan and Durkhani trusted him."

Payavai pursues them, and sends before him a messenger to Pirmamai. The messenger takes his seat tranquilly near Pirmamai, and says: "I am come from Payavai. He says to you: 'Give me up Durkhani: here are six hundred rupees.'"

Pirmamai tried the rupees, and treasured them in his house, and was glad to have dealt with Payavai.

Adam Khan had gone to a hunting party; Pirmamai sends Gujarkhan to Mahaban; Payavai arrives; Pirmamai enters the room of Durkhani, and says: "Durkhani, quick, get up; the enemy is come; all my men have been hanged." "For pity's sake," cries Durkhani, "give me not up. The Pukhtuns keep their word: they are under the law of honour." "You speak in vain," shouts Pirmamai; "Payavai is too useful to me." She cries, she struggles, curses him. "The man without honour will be despised: that word will be remembered to the day of Resurrection."

"Gujarkhan was coming home from his journey: the skirts of his turban were floating from his shoulders.

"A man told him: 'Gujarkhan, thy father has given up Durkhani to Payavai: Payavai has carried prisoner.'

"Gujarkhan cried out: 'Where is my father? Tell me: fire goes ont of my body.'

"Pirmamai stood under the shelter of a wall; he himself heard these words.

"Quickly he sprang upon his horse and fled away; sweat ran down from his forehead out of fear.

"Gujarkhan galloped upon a white horse; he let im loose behind Pirmamai; he let the two reins lie n the neck of the horse.

"He ran ten miles. O my friends! the spittle grew dry in the mouth of Pirmamai.

"Gujarkhan reached him with the end of his lace, and Pirmamai's ribs were pierced through from side to side.

"Pirmamai rolled down from his horse to earth: Pirmamai cried, and entreated Gujarkhan.

"Pirmamai said: 'O Gujarkhan! I am thy father: the deed that I wrought was done out of sheer madness.'

"Gujarkhan said: 'I swear it, I will not spare thee; thou hast covered with shame generations of Pathans.'

"He drew out his Iranian sword, and hewed him down: Pirmamai's bones were ground into powder.

"Gujarkhan galloped back on his white horse, and disappeared: Pirmamai's flesh was devoured by jackals."

What are the feelings of an Afghan listening to the tale of horror? The poet himself, like the chorus of antique tragedy, gives expression to the verdict of public conscience in one word, without appeal. Barhan says: "Gujarkhan has done a Pathan's deed."

Professor Darmesteter then goes on to illustrate the other great laws which regulate Afghan life and make up an Afghan's code of honour, to wit the laws of revenge and hospitality; but we pass on to an example of one of the Klepht or robber songs, which show how great a hero the robber is in the eyes of an Afghan. Here is one of these songs mourning the death of a rascal named Naim Shah, who for years troubled the authorities at Nowshera, and was at last only captured by a price of 3,000 rupees being put on his head:—

"They fell down upon him unwares, he was captured;
Naim Shah was the falcon of the black mountains, he was the man of the great heart. The report of the guns burst unexpectedly upon him.
It was the hand of God that fired the guns, for he was stronger than a Nawab. He opened his eyes from his sleep, and this time the Tiger's shot missed.
The Tiger spoke in this manner: 'O that the fight were in the open field! This is the regret left in my heart.' Death had taken him to Kohi: who could help him?
Death said: 'Go not further: here is the place, under this vine.' The foes came upon him from above, from below: they were men without the fear of God. He gave up the ghost.
What Fate has written cannot be altered: they were men without the fear of God. May curses rain upon them!
As he had still breath left in his body, the Thanadar came by.
The Thanadar said to him: 'Tell me, why did you sleep untimely? So did the guns devour thee from afar.'
He expanded the matter to the Thanadar and breathed his last.
He expounded all the matter as it stood. They took him to the koti at Peshwar. All people heard the news: they look at the face of Naim Shah: all the people of the town were there.
All the people met at the koti: O hero, thy house is empty! No harp ever will appear who is like unto Naim Shah. The Engriz Government was sorry for his death.
His mother came out of the house, she stood before the Engriz, bareheaded. I am sorrowful for it; black, black is my grief!
Yasin says: they heaped the earth above him."

A LOVE-SONG.

As a last extract we shall take example of a love song, which derives a particular interest from the personality of its author, as well as from a touch of reverie and quaint lunacy, rarely met in Afghan poetry. As the Professor visited the prison of Abbottabad, in company with the assistant-commissioner, he saw there a man who had been sentenced to several months' imprisonment for breaking a Hindu's leg in a drunken brawl. The man was not quite sane: he told Mr. P. that he was not what he was supposed to be; that he was a king, and ought to be put on the *gadi*. His name was Mohammadji. Next day, the Professor was surprised to hear from a native that Mohammadji was a poet and itinerant poet from Pakli, who more than once had been in trouble with justice, for he was rather a disorderly sort of poet. Here is a ballad, written by the prisoner, and which, says the professor, is quite a little masterpiece, "in a sensuous, elementary way—half Baudelaire; half Song of Solomon":—

"Is he so angry with me my little one? God will keep me, will he not?
Stretch out as a staff, thy long black locks, will thou not?
Give me up thy white face, satiate me like the Tuti will thou not?
For once let me loose through the granary of the black locks.
Last night . . .
I shall let you, my friend, into the garden of the white breast.
But after that you will rebel from me and go scornfully away.
And yet when I show my white face the light of the lamp vanishes.
Oh Lord! give me the beauty of the black locks
Last night . . . .
"The Lord give thee the peerless beauty. Look upon me, my enchanting one?
I am thy servant.
Yesterday, at the dawn of day, I sent to thee the messenger. The snake bit me to the heart, the snake of thy black locks.
Last night . . . . ."

A STRANGE STORY.

The following deposition, taken down in the Calcutta Police Office on the 15th instant, sheds a curious light on the way in which a certain class of foreigners are brought to this country and maintaind here. Names and some undesirable details are suppressed:—

I am aged about 20 years. I was born at Geneva and lived there with my uncle, a general agent. While there I became acquainted with a Mrs. W. who resided near us, and she introduced me to a Mrs. M., with whom I became very intimate. She invited me to go with her to Zurich for a change, and I consented. On the 16th March 1887, I left Geneva for Zurich with Mrs. M., and on arrival there she took me to a house the character of which I afterwards found out, and I was forced to fall in with its ways. After a month I was made over to a man, who took me to Melouse and put me into another house of the same description, where I remained for another month. While in that house I was introduced to a man named S., and he arranged with my landlord and took me with him to Bombay, where we arrived in the S. S. Singapore on the 20th June last. On our arrival S. made me over to L., a relative of his, and I was taken by him to a house in a lane opposite the Byculla Hotel. On the day of my arrival I signed this blank paper at the request of L. I remained in that house for about three months, and during this time I was not allowed out. I was frequently beaten and ill-treated by both L. and his wife, because I wished to leave the house and be sent back to my home. I could not complain to any one because I cannot speak English, and I was afraid, being in a strange country. L. used to say I was in his debt. I never got any of his money. A few days ago L. said he would take me to Calcutta, and I agreed to go, as I was willing to go anywhere away from them. We left Bombay four days ago, and arrived here on the 11th instant. L. took me to a house in Collinga Bazaar, and there we saw a woman. She spoke to L., and he said he wanted £50 for me. This the woman refused to give. We then drove to No. 6 Kerr's Lane, and L. took me into the house. I there saw R. and another woman, and shortly afterward a man, M., came in. They had some conversation about me with L., and he asked £50 for me, but R. and her husband refused to give that amount. Then L., and M. left the house, and I remained with R. She put me into a room and gave me some food, and told me not to come out. I signalled there all night and night. At 2 o'clock in the morning L. came into my room and beat me. I screamed out. He beat me several times during the night. At 5 A.M., M. came into the room, and he and L. had some further conversation about how much was to be paid for me. M. at last agreed to pay 1,400 francs. At about 10 A.M. another man, G., came in, and in his presence M. handed me a bundle of notes, telling me to give them to G. and I did so. R. and the other woman were also present at the time. M., saying he was going back to Bombay, left before me. After they had gone G. told me that I would have to remain in her house until I had paid off the money they had given for me. I do not wish to continue the life I have been forced to lead. I would like to get some work, or get back to my country. I do not wish to go back to R.'s house.

EXPERIMENT WITH A DYNAMITE GUN.

A PNEUMATIC dynamite gun to perfect which Lieut. Edmund L. Zalinski of the United States Army, has laboured for two years, was tested on the 26th ult. in the presence of a number of experts and high officials. The test was a success in so much as it demonstrated that it was possible to project a dynamite cartridge one mile with accuracy and explode it on the deck or beneath the hull of the vessel fired at. The target used was the two masted schooner Stillman, 80 tons burden, late of the United States Coast Survey, but recently condemned and reserved to be used in torpedo experimenting. She was anchored about one mile south of Fort Lafayette, where the gun stood. She was smashed into driftwood with two shots. A New York paper describing the experiment says:—

The doomed schooner was 20 feet beam and 80 feet long. She was anchored with her stern nearest to the gunner's sight. This made a very small target at the distance. On Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth were stationed United States Signal Service sergeants and assistants who were to triangulate the test. Lieut' John W. Ruckman, the signal officer at Fort Lafayette signalled at three o'clock precisely, first to the flagship and then to each of the forts that everything was ready. Each answered "all right." Then people who watched the dynamite gun saw a wreath of grey vapour play about the muzzle and presently heard a screeching sound followed by a heavy roar. The grey vapour marked the rushing of compressed air from the gun—a tube of 8 inches diameter—into the surrounding warmer air. This caused the formation of steam. In twelve seconds a long capsule-shaped projectile fell ten yards astern and a little to the starboard side of the schooner. This was a blank cartridge and was fired to test the elevation and range. The angle of the elevation of the gun was 15 degrees. A pressure of 600 pounds to the square inch had been generated in the breech of the gun with which to propel the missile, which weighed 55 pounds, the exact weight of the dynamite shell. After firing it was found that the pressure had gone down some 90 pounds to the square inch. It took thirty minutes to restore it to 600 pounds, at the expiration of which time another dummy projectile was fired. The gun's elevation was about the same, but the projectile fell only eight yards astern and to starboard.

Half an hour later, and with a registered pressure of 607 pounds to the square inch, a shell containing fifty-five pounds of explosive gelatine was fired. This is 50 per cent. more destructive than an equal weight of dynamite. The shell fell close under the starboard quarter, and the concussion incident to the explosion jarred the vessel so that the mainmast broke off some 3 feet above the deck. The explosion sent a column of water about 95 or 97 feet into the air. It was apparently about 20 feet thick. This fell partially upon the deck of the mainmast and swept it by the board. The explosion also loosened all the woodwork about the schooner. Thirty minutes later a second shell was fired. It fell directly under the stern of the vessel and exploded under her keel about amidships. The result was terrific. The schooner was lifted up, fairly torn apart amidships, each half settling down into the water about twenty feet from the other. The taffrails were under water in less than thirty seconds, and only the foremast and its standing rigging were left in view. All around this floated pieces of the schooner about as big as singles.

In each of these instances the gelatine was exploded by percussion in this way: A small electric battery was affixed to the side, the only thing lacking to start its operation being moisture. A thin piece of blotting paper kept this out. When the shell was immersed the moisture admitted vaporated sufficient electricity to fire a detonator of fulminate of mercury which exploded the gelatine. There is another method of firing as was instanced by the next shot. This struck the starboard standing rigging, and the impact fired a percussion cap in the head of the carriage and thus exploded the gelatine. By this time the schooner was badly battered to pieces and had drifted twenty yards away. One more cartridge was fired into the mass, smashing it into match wood.

The happiest man in the city over the result of these experiments was Col. Thomas Cottesworth Pinckney Ochiltree. He declared that this implement established for all time the complete independence of the American Republic, and put an end to all war. Col. Ochiltree is always proud, but he was never so proud as after seeing yesterday's exhibition. He has had some stock in the Zalenski Gun Company for years. Last night he declared that he would not take 50,000 dirs for his little investment.

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THE WATCH OF THE DEMOCRACY.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an account of an interview which its representative has had with Mr. Charles Flint, one of the directors of the Waterbury Watch Company in England, who told him all about how the Waterbury watch has come to be the watch of the democracy. The company has branches all over the world, and many thousands of watches have been disposed of in India alone.

THE BUSINESS SECRET.

"We do a sound, square business," said Mr. Flint to our respresentative; "and there is no humbug about it. Our secret is this: we give a good timekeeper at a price within the reach of all, and we advertise it well. The founders of the company—it is a join-stock concern, with a capital of £1,00,000—set out with the idea, and not the article—that is to say, they saw a magnificent field for a reliable watch, which could be sold retail for two and a half or three dollars. The problem then was to produce such a watch, and the first direction to take was to simplify the mechanism. After much thought and experiment this was effected, and a watch was produced with only fifty-seven parts, which is under half of the number required in the ordinary timekeeper. The motive power was made to act directly by means of a long, thin mainspring, which got rid of a number of wheels, and as the entire movement turned round in the case once everyhour there was no need of a train of wheels to drive the minute hand, and that threw on a still further reduction. Here was simplicity itself in the mechanism, and it was further found that there was no need for jewels, as the rotary motion of the movement equally distributed the pressure and wear. Altogether it was seen that with the requisite machinery to produce the parts by the thousand a serviceable watch could be turned out at a price which would place it within the reach of every one."

"What kind of material do you put in your watches?"

"The quality of the material is as good as in the more expensive watches. We don't pay so much attention to ornamentation or outward show, but the essentials of time keeping are carefully seen to. The case is of nickel silver, which always keeps bright. It takes more time to wind up a Waterbury than an ordinary watch, but then you have no bother about a key, as it is a steam winder."

"Is the machinery required in the manufacture extensive?"

"Yes, both extensive and costly. The model we introduced necessitated quite a revolution in watch-making machinery, and a considerable proportion of our tools had to be invented and made in our own factory. The plant we laid down cost £50,000 before a single watch was produced, which showed the great faith the originators had in their idea. The extensions necessitated by the foreign demand as well as the growing home sale have led to a further outlay so that the value of our plant now exceeds one million dollars. Our factory is one of the finest in the States and at present we turn out about two thousand watches very working day."

THE FOUNDING OF THE BUSINESS.

"When did you commence business?" "We began to manufacture about six years ago in Waterbury and opened business here in September 1885. Before that I spent four months in investigating the condition of the watch trade and formed the opinion that if the company started business on the same lines here as they did in America they would have a great success."

"Why?"

"Because I saw the need existed for a timekeeping watch at a low price. Watches might be bought at as low a figure, but they were rubbish. When I went to the trade and talked about orders for a gross or a thousand, they laughed at me, but the result has proved that there was room for large orders. Yes we had difficulties with the trade at first, but finding that we are doing sound business and mean to stay right here the first prejudice is breaking down. We are quite willing that our retail trade should be done through the watchmakers, and we supply to parts to them so that they may do repairs if they care to do so. The watch has, however, become such a staple article, and the public appreciation of it so great, that it is being handled in large quantities by all classes of trade. It is sold by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son on all their bookstalls, and this fact alone we consider one of the greatest guarantees to the public of the value of the watch."

"You have extended beyond London?"

"Yes, we have branch houses throughout England under our own management, and in addition to that we are following the practice of the German manufactures. We have sent out to Continental depots young Englishmen to learn the language of the country they are stationed in, study the people, and learn their information to our account. We have now branches in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Holland, and Belgaum, and have been very successful in competing with the home manufacturers. We have not a free market, but yet our success has been remarkable. Germany alone since last October has taken over 25,000. We have also branches in Australia and India."

SOCIETY IN CANADA.

The most successful professional men in any part of the country rarely acquire capital, and all wealth is therefore in the hands of the merchants, who are the people of the land, the dispensers of patronage, while their sons are the hopes of an aspiring politician. The interest of bankers and brokers are so closely allied with those of the merchants, that the three may be classed as the mercantile community. This, of course, can only exist in the towns, and the life of the agriculturist, though his labours are the most important, is naturally one apart in so enormous a territory, and his position is most keenly felt by the younger members of a family, who show a disposition to seek work elsewhere, though curiously enough the competition in the cities is driving to the country a large proportion of those whose prospect of advancement is not very sure. Lawyers and doctors are as plentiful as autumnal leaves, the French having a particular liking for the position of an "avocat," as the professions very often leads to Government employment, while not only in Canada, but in the United States, a medical man has a higher social standing than in Great Britain; so that although the men of real eminence are few, the juniors make up for it by a certain amount of harmless assumption.

The great event in the annals of social life is a change of governors, and a thrill of emotion runs through the length of the colony as the period draws round. There is a montony in Canadian towns, which at times becomes rather dreary, as those who are not obliged to work have really nothing to do, for everything is shaped to the necessities of business. It is consequently a matter of little wonder that the arrival of a distinguished man for a term of years should create excitement, or that society, being without an object, should make a golden calf and call it "Rideau Hill" after the Viceregal residence. Of course it is only the select few living out of Ottawa who can gain admittance there, but this is sought for with the pertinacity that was exhibited in the "Hunting of the Snark." On the other hand, every one who owns an evening coat expects to be asked to the drawing-rooms and receptions held by the Governor in the various towns which it is his duty to visit. These have been carried to an absurd degree, so that ludicrous scenes occasionally occur. The better half of some honourable senator rushes to dispaly her solitary dress, or her lord exhilerated by the novelty of his situation, is overpowered with admiration for the noble blood of England. The usual quarrels about precedence take place, though none is officially granted except to members of Her Majesty's Privy Council, but this never happens to possess a troublesome family, there is no end to the airs of importance or to the silly demands.

Owing to the out-of-the-way position of Ottawa, nobody visits it except on business or by the invitation of friends, so that Society is altogether official, being mainly composed of civil servants, who swagger a great deal on very small means. As the merchant cares little about politics, and the House of Commons can not be called a representative assembly of the worth of the nation, and members are really deputies, who vote steadily according to party. It is the fancied interests of the towns to be Conservative, because of the manufacturers who give employment to labour, and the Government of Sir John Macdonald represents the Protectionist in a Nationalist policy. The programme is to reconcile provincial ideas with the progress of the country, a feat that cannot be accomplished, for the provinces have no natural link with one another. The people have been bewitched by the marvellous development of the United States, and are blind to the troubles that the nation is making for itself. The fiscal system, which gives an annual surplus, like the one in the hands of the Washington Government, is too great a temptation to be easily resisted, especially when there is wrapped up in it the insidious fiction of the way to increase the value of the labour market. The reaction, however, in 1878, against Free Trade has become so strong, that the Liberal Party have forsaken their principles, and it was declared in Parliament this year by the Finance Minister that their conversion was a matter of conviction, and though the present tariff proves a failure, as it ultimately must, there is no telling what the next move will be; so that the future of the Dominion is not very bright. The people of the North-West require cheap articles in order to keep down their cost of production, those of Ontario cheap raw materials to make the necessary agricultural implements, and the market of the Nova Scotians is in the New England States. As America will not yet grant Free Trade, the attempt is being made to turn the energy of the inhabitants of the Lower Province towards their iron mines, but as these cannot be worked under a duty of 4 dols a ton, if at that, the other portions of the Confederation must pay for the encouragement. Of course, to contest is to proceed according to Nature in the enjoyment of cheap living through free exchange. Under the ægis of Protection, and in the desire to advance, a huge debt has been built up amounting now to 225,105,961 dol. which, with a population of scarcely five millions, is large enough to create apprehension as to the sanity displayed with regard to schemes of improvement, for the increase of artificial life will render the ultimate return to natural existence not only troublesome but dangerous.

In a country where money is the test by which standing is gauged, because it signifies the success of the individual, the real Society of a given town is not easily seen, and a well-to-do stranger on his arrival is very naturally swept into the current that happens to be flowing on the highest level. The good things of the world are of course more plentiful in this stream than in any other, for it nearly always bears along the elements of wealth. Should a hotel keeper or a land speculator make a fortune, as either or any one may easily do who is clever enough during periods of inflation, and desirs to rise in the Social scale, he mixes with the brokers, having probably already had dealings with them, buys a fair amount of some second rate bank shares, gets elected as a director, and a short time afterwards is put up for a club. He plays poker in the after-noons, and stands champagne to his friends, who not unfrequently drink from pewter mugs, owing to the plentyfulness in which it is supplied, like the Lancashire miners during the last period of prosperity. He is known very soon as a "good fellow," attends the public balls, cashes L. O. U's without difficulty, and is speedily enrolled among the fashion of the place.

The plutocrat is generally a successful man, who, to attain a ddtional lustre, and as a set-off against the old-established society, leans upon some distant relation or connection by marriage in England who may happen to enjoy a little more than ordinary respectability. He makes frequent trips "home," entertains his friends in London, and his wife, arrayed in solid grandeur, is, on their return, the admiration and inspection of every five o'clock tea. His dinners are dull and ostentatious, while the company is heavy in hand, each one being impressed with his own importance but all paying court to the latest man of the hour. In the triumph of the moment this fortunate individual speaks like an oracle, and carries everything before him by remarking, on questions of etiquette, that such and such a thing "is never done in England." Conversation on the topics of the day, on the life of other lands, is altogether unknown. A blank expression of indifference greets any one who tries it, but, if you are shrewd or wish to play your part, it is easy to allude to a dinner with his Royal Highness, or to lobbying at Washington. There is, however, an excuse for all this in the arrogance of the British provincial who is settled in or travels through the country. He is too often valued on his own assertions, and as a consequence the growth of self conceit is correspondingly rapid. The transition from comparative obscurity to sudden renown, in becoming "the cynosure of every eye" weakens his head. With the sparkle of the first bottle of champagne the paternal villa in the old country rises to the dignity of an ancestral abode, but with this second the innermost shrines of Belgravia were the haunts of his youth. This sort of thing is greedily swallowed dy the younger men, especially by those who frequent the clubs, and who are nearly all uninteresting, for they know nothing and rarely rise to any thing. Their manners are familiar, while their conversation is bombastic. Their souls hardly creep above mediocrity and their thoughts are as the wind which bloweth where it listeth, but no one knoweth from whence it cometh or whither it goeth.

It is naturally evident that the above picture is not applicable to all phases of Canadian life and society; but so long as money continues the object of existence, it must maintain a very foremost place. The traveller therefore, who passes through Canada today, who sees only the exterior of the colony, and has no time to dive beneath "the show of outward things" will come away with rather a mixed impression. He will hear a great deal about the resources and the development of the country, but next to nothing of its intellectual advance. He will not be told of the French Canadian poet who was crowned a few years ago by the French Academy. He will know nothing of the scientific workers—or would not, at any rate, if his visit had been paid prior to that of the British Association; and he runs a very strong chance of imagining there is no love of literature, art, or music.

With the more equal distribution of wealth nevertheless, a society of culture is growing in most towns of the Dominion, but espedially at Montreal and Toronto, where the commercial business man to sneer away over his after-dinner tobacco at literal aspirations and to "pig" it like the prodigal son in the solitudes of ostraciam. The want of a common bond of union is the only thing that keeps apart the increasing atoms, and prevents them from attaining sufficient power, by coalescing to give the necessary tone to Society. At the moment, they are separated by religious differences, by national distinctions or temperance opinions, and as a consequence lack that elasticity which should enable them to embrace with complaisance the world of thought and manners, but culture will be the healing influence, and under her beneficent sway the future in this respect is full of hope.—*Westminster Review*.

SOME PEELITE REMINISCENCES.

It happened that, though I never was in public life, I saw a good deal of some of the Peelites, and from them heard about the rest more than after the lapse of many years I can remember. The acquaintance of the Duke of Newcastle I made through our common friend at Eton, Edward Coleridge, who died the other day, and of whom, amidst the flood of biography, I wonder no memoir has appeared. Coleridge was the Arnold of Eton. He was a very Eton Arnold, it is true; and as he was not headmaster, but only an assistant, his sphere was rather his own pupil-room than the school. But in that sphere, and in his own way, he did for the very elite of education at Eton what Arnold did at Rugby. "My Tutor" was greatly beloved, as he deserved to be, by all his pupils, and the connection always remained a bond. It drew together even those who, like the Duke and myself, had not been contemporaries at Eton.

The Duke was not a great statesman, perhaps he was not even a great administrator, for though he was a good man of business and devoted to work, he was himself out with details which he ought to have left to subordinates; and I fancy he had not the gift of choosing his subordinates very well. The break down in the Crimea, however, was not his fault but the fault of a long disused and rusty machine which he was just getting into order when the Government fell. [illegible] of strange feelings and affections, he lacked imagination, and [illegible] power partly to [illegible] defect the unhappiness which befell him in his married life. But he was a thoroughly upright, high-minded, and patriotic gentleman, who kept his soul above the ranks, and devoted himself to the service of the State; while the fortitude with which he bore accumulated misfortune and torturing disease would have touched any heart as it did mine. It was in an unlucky hour, and at the bidding of an ill-starred ambition, that he forsook the Colonial Office for the Ministry of War. As a Colonial Minister he was successful in his own way, which was that of a decided Imperialist, though he was too good-natured ever to quarrel with a friend who wrote in support of the opposite view. His Liberal tendencies did not fail to bring upon him the wrath of his father, who had greatly encumbered the estate by reckless purchases of territorial influence for the purpose of upholding ultra-Toryism, and had prepared for himself a place among the most hapless victims of the irony of fate by opening the door of the House of Commons to Mr. Gladstone.

Cardwell, whose acquaintance I made at first through the Duke, always seemed to me the model of a public servant. He was the most typical pupil, as well as one of the warmest adherents, of Peel who did his best to train statesmen for the country, and exacted, as his title to promotion, the conscientious industry and thorough devotion to the public service of which he was himself the grand example. Cardwell, like Peel, was dry, and, like Peel, somewhat stiff and formal: there was nothing about him brilliant, or impressive to any one who was not impressed by duty. He was not and never could have been a party leader: he had not the fire, the magnetism, the eloquence, or the skill as a tactician. It did not seem to me that he ever scanned the political field for strategical purposes as party leaders do. He was content to do the business and solve the question of the hour. The question of the hour he solved by an honest sort of opportunism, rather than on any very broad principle, or with reference to any far-reaching policy. Not only was he unqualified to be a party leader, but he was an indifferent partisan: his mind was too fair, and his judgment was too cool. On the other hand, he was a true comrade, a fast friend, and not a bad hater of his friends. Without being eloquent, he was a good and convincing speaker in Peel's manner, and particularly clear in exposition; yet he never spoke if he could help it, and more than once he rehearsed to me, in advance, speeches which he was going to make, but when the time came did not make. It was as an administrator and practical legislator that he was really great. While others talked and manœuvred for power he did an immense amount of work, and of the best quality, for the nation. His great achievements and monuments are the Merchant Shipping Act of of 1854, which is still the code of our mercantile marine, and the transformation of the army from an unprofessional and scientific to a professional and scientific force.

The transformation of the army in face of all theprejudices and opposition of the men of the old school was probably as heavya piece of work as ever fell to the lot of a British legislator. It broke Cardwell down and brought on the sad malady which closed his working days. As Colonial Secretary he had to deal, amidst a tornado of public excitement, with the question of the disturbances in Jamaica and of Governor Eyre. The case of Jamaica he was generally allowed to have settled well, though in the case of Governor Eyre it was impossible to unite the suffrages of those who regarded him not only as the hateful instrument of a cruel panic but as the dastardly murderer of his personal enemy, Gordon. To Cardwell is due, if not the initiative, the execution, of a great change in Colonial policy; for he it was who, by practically insisting that the Colonies should pay for troops maintained in them, inaugurated self-defence, which was a long step towards Colonial independence.

I passed a summer with Cardwell in the Phœnix Park when he was Secretary for Ireland, and there had the advantage both of observing Irish government and of hearing Lord O'Hagan, Sir Alexander Macdonald, Dr. Russell, and other wise and patriotic Irishmen on the Irish Question. The general impression, I believe, was that Cardwell had failed as an Irish Secretary. It is certain that he was the reverse of the typical Irishman, and equally certain that he disliked the post and I was glad to escape from it to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. But I do not believe that he failed. His patience, justice, industry, and impartiality were, at all events, appreciated by the best Irishmen, my inquiries led me to believe that they were appreciated by the people at large, and I came away disabused of the superstitious belief that a sort of of roystering misrule is the only thing that will go down with the Irish. That there is a tendency to that sort of thing in the Irish character is too true, but it calls for correction, not for indulgence. The chief Irish difficulty in those days was Mr. Isaac Butt. His conciliatory proposals, and his National Education, in dealing with which, however, the Government, on condition of observing all the forms of respect to the hierarchy, received the practical support of a number of Liberal Roman Catholics. With regard to land, Cardwell's principle of legislation was the direct opposite of that which is now in fashion. He framed an Act reducing all tenure to contract. But at all events he saw his way, which is more than can be confidently said for those who are now abetting an agitation against the settlement made and pronounced final by themselves a few years ago.

Sidney Herbert was the model of a high-bred English gentleman in public life. To the elevation of his character, fully as much as to his powers of mind, he owed his high position, his designation as a Prime Minister that was to be, and the tears which England shed over his early grave. He had the advantage of rank and wealth; not only of rank and of wealth, but historic rank and of wealth associated with the poetry of Wilton. Of the aristocracy he was the very flower. The special qualities of leadership he can hardly be said to have shown, and though he administered the War Office well, I should not suppose that his power of work rivalled that which was possessed by some of his associates. He had, however beneath a quiet bearing, and a slight upperance of aristocratic listlessness, plenty of courage and not a little force of character. Disraeli, who hated him as Peel's "gentleman," attacked him bitterly and found that he had much better have let him alone. "If a man wishes to see humiliation let him look there," said Sidney Herbert, with pointed finger, beneath which Disraeli cowered, when the latter had thrown over Protection. Sidney Herbert was a High Churchman, and Wilton Church shows that the æsthetic element of the school was strong in him. Mr. Gladstone, as all the world knows, was a High Churchman also; and so was the Duke of Newcastle; and the combination of political Liberalism with Ritualism may be said to have had its origin in the secession of the Peelities from the Tory party.

Of Lord Canning I saw something in connection with the Oxford University Reform Bill, with which he was charged in the House of Lords, and for the debate on which I was set to cram him. He seemed to me, I confess, slow of apprehension and somewhat puzzleheaded. It was believed that he was sent to India to get him out of the Cabinet where he gave trouble by his opinionativeness; and everybody shuddered, when the Mutiny broke out, at the thought that India was in his hands. Happily for his country the unforeseen emergency called forth unsuspected qualities, and "Clemency Canning" saved England from something worse than the loss of an Empire. His attachment to Peel is an answer to the story infused by Disraeli into Bentinck with characteristic coarseness, of Peel's having "murdered" Canning. But the whole story of Canning's martyrdom is a fable. If anybody instigated it was Canning himself, who had not a little of the intriguer in his nature.

Lord Dalhousie's government of India and his State Papers relating to it were another proof of Peel's success in forming administrators. This may be said without praising a policy of aggrandisement which jeoparded confidence in British good faith and moderation—the true palladium of the Empire—and led to the only political insurrection of any consequence which has ever taken place against British rule, that of the peasantry of Oude. The name of Lord Dalhousie as a member of the British Parliament is connected with what has always seemed to me the weakest point in Peel's career, the abandonment, on the eve of the railway-mania, of the control over the construction of railways which Lord Dalhousie had earnestly recommended.

Of Lord Aberdeen personally I saw nothing. But from what his associates said in private, as well as from his public conduct, I learned to feel the greatest repect for him. It seemed to me that with him for Foreign Minister England presented herself to other governments as an English gentleman presents himself to his fellows, upright and honourable in all his dealings, careful to maintain his own rights and dignity, and equally careful to respect those of other people. Nobody ever suspected Lord Aberdeen of trickery, of intrigue, or deception of any kind. His despatches bear the marks of perfect straightforwardness and truth. Though Conservative in diplomacy he was not illiberal: he declared for the repeal of the Corn Laws before any of his colleagues, and he never refused his assent to any measure of domestic reform. He it was who, sitting at Wellington's side when the Duke made his fatal declaration against any refom of Parliament, told him that he had undone the party.

Mr. Gladstone does not yet belong to history, and the only part of his career which fell specially under my notice was Oxford University Reform. He opposed inquiry when a Commission was announced by Lord John Russell; but afterwards, as a member of the Coalition Government, he framed what was for that day a drastic and comprehensive measure of reform. In the opinion of those who, like myself, desired to see the universities made national instead of clerical, and modern instead of mediæval, this was a very benefi cent "growth." Nobody has a word to say against "growth" provided it is spontaneous, not regiated by the exigencies of the party game, and provided that people who fail to grow at the samo rate are not consignad to Gehenna as "renegades," "apostates," and "deserters." It was impossible to be brought into contact with Mr. Gladstone even in so slight

NOTICES.

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

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IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

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"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.
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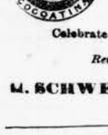
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.



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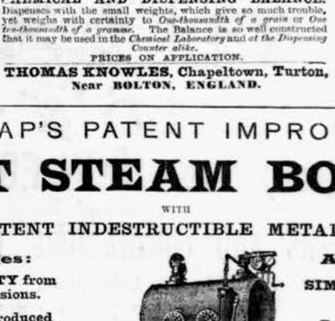
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



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DRY STEAM produced very quickly.
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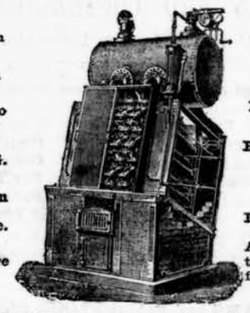

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They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

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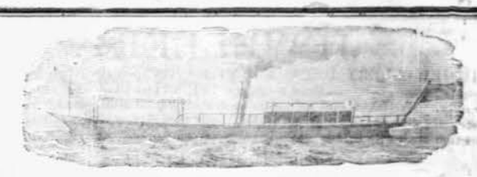

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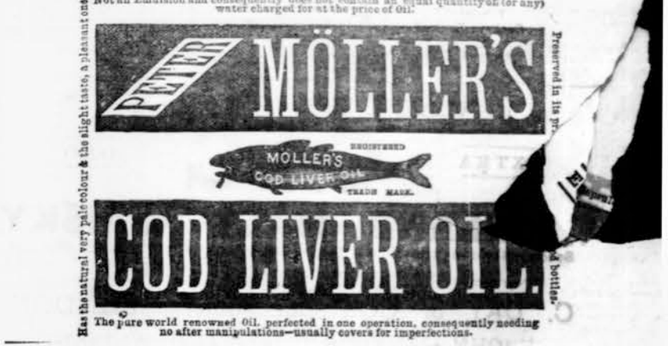

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Preserved in its pr[illegible] & bottles.
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Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.
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A Specialty for Hot Climates.

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which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.
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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—
The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*
WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.
CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
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BROOCH & EARRINGS	,,	36	0 to 300 0	SCARF PINS	,,	5	4 to 60 0
BROOCHES	,,	20	0 to 150 0	SCARF RINGS	,,	20	0 to 40 0
BROOCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS	,,	180	0 to 300 0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS.	,,	8	8 to 150 0
BUCKLE RINGS	,,	18	0 to 50 0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS and COLLAR STUDS..	,,	18	0 to 30 0
CHAINS	,,	28	0 to 200 0	SIGNET RINGS	,,	28	0 to 60 0
COLLARETTES	,,	120	0 to 280 0	SLEEVE LINKS	,,	20	0 to 50 0
COLLAR STUDS	,,	7	0 to 12 0	SNAKE RINGS	,,	20	0 to 100 0
COMPASSES	,,	25	0 to 38 0	SOLITAIRES	,,	20	0 to 40 0
CROSSES	,,	36	0 to 50 0	STUD EARRINGS	,,	20	0 to 80 0
DIAMOND RINGS	,,	80	0 to 350 0	STUDS and LINKS	,,	40	0 to 60 0
EARSTUDS	,,	20	0 to 200 0	TOOTH PICKS	,,	14	0 to 20 0
KEEPER RINGS	,,	16	0 to 30 0	WEALEMEFNA	,,	30	0 to 40 0
LOCKETS	,,	36	0 to 300 0	WEDDING RINGS	,,	18	0 to 28 0
MIZPAH RINGS	,,	16	0 to 30 0	WHISTLES	,,	36	0 to 50 0
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BRACELETS	,,	14	0 to 40 0	NECKLETS & LOCKETS.	,,	24	0 to 90 0
BROOCHES	,,	4	0 to 14 0	PENCIL CASES	,,	4	8 to 12 0
BROOCH and EARRINGS	,,	8	0 to 25 0	PEN and PENCIL CASES.	,,	8	8 to 14 0
BROOCH PENDANTS ..	,,	11	0 to 16 0	SCARF PINS	,,	1	0 to 10 0
BROOCH PENDANTS & EARRINGS	,,	20	0 to 25 0	SCARF RINGS	,,	6	0 to 8 0
COLLARETTES	,,	36	0 to 54 0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS ..	,,	3	8 to 6 0
EARRINGS	,,	5	0 to 12 0	SLEEVE LINKS	,,	5	8 to 8 0
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CIGAR CASES	,,	80	0 to 100 0	SALT SELLARS, 4 and 6 in CASE	,,	90	0 to 180 0
CIGARETTE CASES	,,	27	0 to 70 0	SUGAR BASINS	,,	75	0 to 100 0
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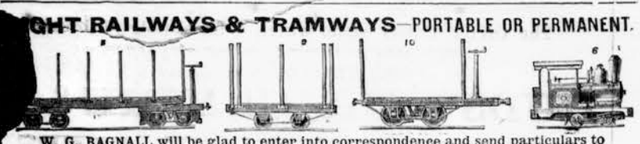

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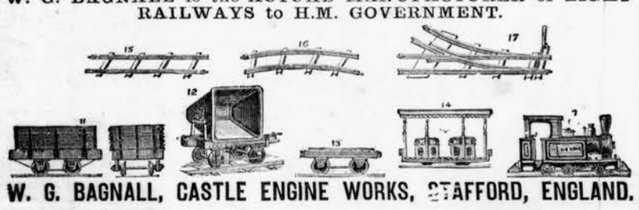

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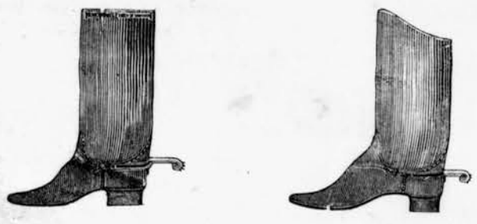

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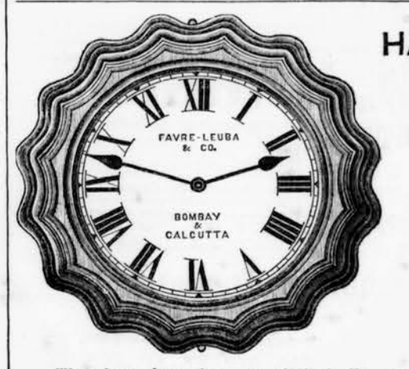

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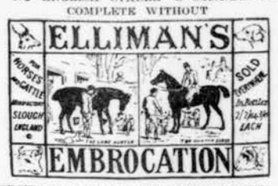

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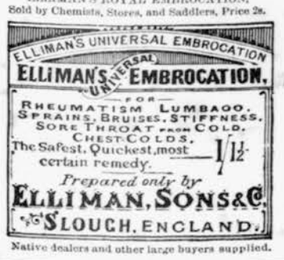
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OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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12 ,, 35	19 5	19
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Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

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RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to boxes framed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade. *Catalogues Free.*

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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUF

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